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CANNON INFORMS HOUSE THAT MONEY IS EXTREMELY SCARCE

Chairman of Appropriations Committee Declares Gage's Estimate of Deficiency Is Short Over $112,000,000.

GREAT ECONOMY NECESSARY

He Affirms That Neither Ship Subsidy Nor Canal Bill Can Be Passed.

HIS DECLARATION CREATES SENSATION

Revenues and Expenditures Are Compared by House's Financier and Are Shown To Be in No Flattering Condition for the Party.

Washington, February 9.—Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee of the house, in the course of the general debate on the sundry civil bill today, sounded a note of warning against extravagant appropriations and practically served notice that neither the ship subsidy bill nor the Nicaragua canal bill could be passed at this session. Although he specifically disclaimed speaking for any one but himself, the statements he made, coming from the chairman of the appropriations committee, caused great interest.

Mr. Cannon made a general statement of the revenues and expenditures for the present fiscal year, increasing Secretary Gage's estimate of the deficiency in revenues from $112,000,000 to $150,000,000, exclusive of the $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. W. A. Smith, of Michigan, although they did not enter into any lengthy discussion, took issue with Mr. Cannon, but he maintained that our revenues might be sufficient to meet our expenditures for the next two years if no new lines of expenditures were entered upon. He indicated that it would be a close margin and that new expenditures might mean a bond issue.

The cash balance in the treasury February 1st, including the $100,000,000 gold reserve, was $274,000,000. Two hundred million of that had been put into the revenues by the war loan. Deducting the monthly estimated deficiency for the next five months there would, he said, be in the treasury July 1st, $208,000,000. This was a conservative estimate. There would be, therefore, $108,000,000 to meet the ordinary expenses of the government on that date. These figures, he continued, took no account of the sinking fund. To care for it would require $53,000,000 additional. The secretary of the treasury estimated the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, Mr. Cannon said, at $641,000,000 and the revenues at $610,000,000, or a deficiency of $31,000,000.

"Yet," Mr. Cannon continued, "Secretary Gage could not possibly have foreseen in his estimates for 1900 the changed conditions which followed the negotiation of the peace treaty, the expenditures which necessarily follow our occupation of the Philippines and the obligations which we assumed in the peace treaty to discharge the claims against Spain, which claims, he understood, already reached $25,000,000."

Neither did the secretary's estimate, he said, take into consideration the increase of the navy. It estimated only for the ordinary maintenance of the navy. But the naval committee will report in its bill provision for from twelve to fifteen new battleships and cruisers. He did not complain. It was a logical sequence. The army must also be increased. It was, therefore, the part of wisdom and common prudence to fully realize the condition which confronted us.

Must Spend Money Cautiously.

With these enormous expenditures upon us, said Mr Cannon, we must plant our footsteps with care and see that no dollar goes out of the treasury except for an efficient public service.

"Do you take into account in your estimate," interrupted Mr. Dockery, democrat, of Missouri, "the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill?"

Mr. Cannon replied that he did not include in his calculation of a deficiency of $159,000,000 either the legislation for an efficient merchant marine or the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He favored the reorganization of the merchant marine (republican applause) and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. (Republican applause.)

"But," he said with great emphasis, "I'm not willing to enter upon either of these vast enterprises until we have given them full and proper consideration and until we have provided the revenue to meet these expenses. I insist that there shall go hand-in-hand with legislation for these projects the legislation necessary to provide the revenue for their cost."

"Does the gentleman mean," interposed Mr. Carmack, democrat, of Tennessee, "that on account of the responsibilities we have assumed abroad we must spend less money at home?"

Mr. Cannon replied that nothing he had said could be distorted into such a statement. But he gave it is his opinion that the United States would never again spend less than was spent in the year prior to the war with Spain. He did not state so in his place seeking to cripple an efficient public service for a great and growing population, but he was opposed to entering upon new lines of expenditure until "there had been full consideration and real debate and then until there was already on the statute books revenue legislation to meet the expenditures."

Mr. Cannon proceeded to point out that all the time for the remaining three weeks of the session would be occupied and that there would be no time to give these measures the intelligent and proper consideration they should have. The whole house was aroused by this statement.

Wants To Mortgage Posterity.

Mr. W. A. Smith, republican, of Michigan, with some display of heat, insisted that the canal should be constructed even if posterity should be mortgaged to do so. But Mr. Cannon replied that he could not be swept off his feet. Immature, ill-considered legislation now, he declared, might embarrass the great work in the future rather than advance it.

Mr. Smith protested against foreclosure of opportunity to act upon the bill, but Mr. Cannon reiterated his statement as to the impossibility of doing it justice in time remaining.

"I favor the construction of the canal," said Mr. Smith, "even if we have to issue bonds and mortgage the future."

"It is well enough to talk glittering generalities in an after-dinner speech," retorted Mr. Cannon, "but when we enter upon practical legislation we must dot our 'I's' and cross our 'T's' The canal bill cannot properly be considered during the next three weeks.

"Would you or anybody else tell me what the cost of this enterprise will be," said he turning angrily on Mr. Smith, "and tell me when we can get title to the territory and arrange the means to pay for the canal, then I'll join hands with you."

"In view of the deficiencies in the revenues which the gentleman has pointed out," interrupted Mr. Lewis, democrat, of Washington, "I anticipate an early issue of bonds."

"We can support the navy, army and perform our duties here and in our outlaying possessions out of the present revenues this year and next," replied Mr. Cannon frankly, "but if we are to accomplish that we must see to it that no great appropriations go through in the immediate future. If you take on great blocks of expenditures you must issue bonds."

"Can there be a reduction in the war taxes?" asked Mr. Sims, democrat, of Tennessee.

"Not during the next two years."

"In your estimates have you included any revenue from Porto Rico or the Philippines?" asked Mr. Dockery.

"I have not."

Mr. Cannon's speech was in every way a notable one and doubtless will furnish the text for a good deal of discussion during the remainder of the session.

At its conclusion Mr. McRae, democrat, and Mr. Miers, democrat, spoke in favor of the necessity for retrenchment, and Mr. Talbert, democrat, in opposition to the subsidy bill. During the early part of the session bills were passed:

To permit homesteaders in Florida, driven from their homes by the storm of September, 1896, to return within one year and perfect titles to their homesteads.

To remove the existing disabilities of ex-confederates which prevent them from sitting on federal, petit and grand juries. (This was the last of the physical disabilities of ex-confederates to be removed).

For the relief of certain tobacconists of Lynchburg.

Bills providing for public buildings at Altoona, Pa., and Blair City, Neb., were passed and the house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Sherman in the chair) and took up the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

At 5 o'clock the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATORS WRANGLE OVER BILL.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations Considered.

Washington, February 9.—Throughout its open session today the senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A lively debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, and that official was criticised for the delay in construction of public buildings throughout the United States. A speech made by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, in which he commented unfavorably upon the methods of the appropriations committee, induced a rejoinder from Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, which resulted in a sharp tilt between the two senators. Fifty-one pages of the pending bill were disposed of before the senate went into executive session for the remainder of the day.

Mr. Allen commented upon the paragraph making appropriations for odds and ends of office needs. Many of them, he thought, were suspicious. Turning from this subject, he inquired why there was no mustering out of majors general, brigadiers general, adjutants general and paymasters who had been appointed for the war with Spain, and who were now "sitting around Washington, toasting their feet, eating, drinking and being merry at the expense of the government."

Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, replied:

"I have no special knowledge of the utility of majors general and other officers to whom the senator refers, but I take it they are engaged in the work laid out for them about a year ago. When the army bill is reached, then the senator can make his point. This bill provides only for the civilian employees of the government in Washington."

Mr. Allen declared that the number of these employees should be largely decreased.

"There are 10,000 persons in the employment of the government in this city who are not rendering an hour's service to the government in a year."

"I do not think there are so many employees in Washington as that," said Mr. Allison.

"I should think there are about 50,000," remarked Mr. Allen.

"There are just about 10,000," declared Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Allen, continuing his criticism, declared that the farmers and working people of the country were paying taxes "to support these worthless creatures."

Mr. Chandler, in replying to Mr. Allen, said there were doubtless extravagances in the government service, and, perhaps, too many employees, but the charge of the Nebraska senator was altogether too general to have any effect either in the senate or in the country.

"The senator," said Mr. Chandler, "has been here almost six years, and in all that time he has not made a proposition for a single specific economy."

Mr. Allen explained that, not having had the ear of the appropriations committee, he had never had the opportunity.

"I have heard that the senator was a modest man, but I never discovered it except in his own utterances," said Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Chandler then declared that Mr. Allen's periodical "diatribes" had been general in their terms, and not so direct as to be useful.

"I hope the senator will withdraw that word 'diatribes,'" remarked Mr. Allen.

"I will. And I will substitute for it the term periodical admonitions," replied Mr. Chandler. (Laughter.)

At 3:10 o'clock p. m. the senate went into executive session, and at 5:35 o'clock adjourned.

KING WAS GIVEN A CHANCE.

TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE AND FIGHT GOODYEAR.

But Bacon and Gordon Followed Him and Refuted All the Charges He Made—Washington Gossip.

Washington, February 9.—(Special.)—Several Georgia matters were considered before the senate committee on commerce this afternoon, Senator Bacon and Congressman Brantley were heard in favor of an increase in the appropriation to the Oconee river and of their proposition to place the Oconee improvement on the continuing plan.

The Brunswick matter was discussed and an interesting controversy developed. General J. Floyd King has been so strong in his allegations of fraud in the work done by Colonel Goodyear that the committee decided to give him an opportunity to make a statement. After he had concluded both Senator Bacon and General Gordon, who was in the senate at the time the original legislation was procured, replied to him with great force and effectiveness. They went over the ground fully and the refutation of the charges and insinuations made by General King was full and complete. They are not asking for any change in the bill as it passed the house, but those who are fighting Colonel Goodyear are trying to eliminate him entirely from the work at Brunswick, and they are opposing this. The indications from the talk of individual members are that they will carry their point, and that Colonel Goodyear's method will be indorsed and retained.

Judge Andy Calhoun and Mrs. Calhoun passed through the city today on their way to New York.

Captain Bob Lowry, of Atlanta, spent the day here. He is now on his way home, after a business trip to New York.

Sandy Cohen, of Augusta, is among the visitors here today. He is here on some business connected with the round bale cotton process. OHL.

STOPPED WORK ON CANAL.

Secretary of War Suspends Operations Near Houston, Tex.

Houston, Tex., February 9.—Two days ago the secretary of war ordered that work be suspended on the Port Arthur canal, which will give the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad a harbor at Port Arthur, near Sabine Pass. This order has provoked a protest from the citizens of east Texas, which was today wired to Congressman Cooper and Secretary Alger.

Both houses of the legislature also adopted a resolution requesting congressmen to at once inquire into the reason for the order, and to have the same revoked at the earliest possible moment.

This resolution sets forth the great benefit the canal will be to the entire west in moving crops for export.

ARMY BILL MUST PASS CONGRESS

President Will Call an Extra Session if It Is Not Done.

Washington, February 9.—The Post tomorrow will say: The army reorganization bill must pass or the president will call an extra session of congress.

The opposition to the bill in the senate has already been frequently referred to in The Post, and the prediction made that some compromise would be agreed upon whereby legislation of a temporary character would placed upon the army appropriation bill. This will not satisfy the administration. No makeshift expediment will be accepted. The president has determined that the passage of the army bill shall be made an issue and there is do doubt in administration circles that he will be successful. If, however, any obstacles should prevent action, an extra session will surely be held..

The conditions which have arisen leave no other course to be pursued by the president. A decision was yesterday rendered by the attorney general to the effect that as soon as the ratification of the peace treaty are exchanged the volunteer soldiers can no longer be retained in service. This is also true, the attorney general holds, of the additional regulars who were enlisted for the war with Spain. Consequently without the desired legislation the president will find himself with an army reduced from 65,000 to 25,000 men.

NIHILISTIC IDEAS IN AMERICA.

Murder and Two Suicides in Denver Cause a Suggestion.

Denver, Col., February 9.—Henry P. Rhodes, formerly deputy district attorney here, died at St. Luke's hospital this morning as the result of wounds inflicted by himself last Thursday afternoon.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Ogla Lavrenius, a young Russian widow, understood to have been Rhodes's fiance, shot and instantly killed her ten-year-old son and then sent a bullet through her own brain. The tragedies of Tuesday and tonight both occurred at the Arno, a fashionable hotel, where Rhodes and Mrs. Lavrenius had boarded for several months.

Rhodes was a Kentuckian, belonging to one of the best families in that state.

It is believed by some of Rhodes's friends that his suicide and that of the woman were the result of nihilistic ideas.

WANTS PROMOTION FOR HOBSON.

Congressman Underwood Introduces a Joint Resolution in the House.

Washington, February 9.—Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has introduced the following joint resolution:

"That in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed by Richmond Pearson Hobson by running the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on June 3, 1898, and dexteriously sinking said vessel in the channel, the president is hereby authorized to transfer the said assistant naval constructor, Richmond Pearson Hobson, from the construction corps to the line of the United States navy and to promote him to such position therein as, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, he may determine."

FEW CHANGES AT HARRISBURG

But No Election—Result of the Balloting Yesterday.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 9.—Hugh B Eastburn, the Doylestown lawyer, dropped out of the senatorial race today. In the absence of Senator Sproul, of Delaware, Postmaster General Smith lost his customary vote. There were half a dozen changes.

No Result in Delaware.

Dover, Del., February 9.—Two ballots were taken for United States senator today without result.

Nebraska Has No Election.

Lincoln, Neb., February 9.—There was no change in the vote for senator today.

No Change in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, February 9.—Two senatorial ballots were taken today. There was no change.

Still Balloting in California.

Sacramento, Cal., February 9.—There was no change in the vote on the forty-seventh ballot for United States senator.

NINE PERSONS FREEZE TO DEATH AROUND CHICAGO

Coldest Day in Twenty-Six Years Visits the Windy City, Causing Intense Suffering.

ONLY ONE COLDER TIME KNOWN

With Dark the Mercury Again Started Down Last Night and Predications Are Not Made.

WAVE EXTENDS ALL OVER THE WEST

Some Points Show Twenty Degrees Below Zero While at Other Places Schools Have Been Dismissed on Account of the Arctic Wave.

Chicago, February 9.—Today was the coldest day here in twenty-six years. The low mark in the weather bureau's books, that of December 24, 1872, was but 2 degrees lower than the minimum of 21 degrees below zero, reached at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The cold wave lingers persistently over the entire central and eastern section of the country and runs far down to the borders of the gulf states. The area of the Arctic blast covers so wide an expanse of territory that it moves slowly off the continent. In the far west there is a slight but steady rise in the temperature.

With the sinking of the sun the mercury again started on its downward course to the bottom of the shaft and the local forecaster predicted a coldness by tomorrow morning but slightly acute. Eighteen below zero is high guess for the lowest point. The slight warming up of the western country will reach Chicago on the eastern movement and zero will be reached during the day.

Nine deaths from freezing are reported from Illinois and neighboring states as follows:

H. BLUENSIELD, Chicago.
FRANK BRIBRIEL, Joliet, Ill.
GEORGE HAMILTON, Joliet, Ill.
HENRY K. FORTUNE, Oskaloosa, Ia.
THOMAS KEEGAN, Rockford, Ill.
THOMAS BRIDGES, Princeton, Ky.
ANNIE MILLER, Louisville.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, Toledo.
MARY LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

Some places on the lines of the Milwaukee road give out figures as low as 40 degrees below.

There are not ten miles of clear water between Milwaukee and Ludington.

Wind Blew a Gale at Denver.

Denver, Col., February 9.—This was the sixteenth day of the great snowstorm in the mountains. The wind blew a gale the entire day, filling railroad cuts with snow, rocks, etc., at various points. Not a wheel was turning, and the outlook is more serious than at any time since the storm began.

Reports from eastern Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming state that high winds have drifted the snow, clearing the prairies in places sufficiently to furnish some feed for both cattle and sheep. Indications are that the heaviest losses will be in the south, the cattle of the north and west being in better condition to withstand the cold weather and having feed.

Leadville Is Without Coal.

Leadville, Col., February 9.—Two feet of fresh snow has fallen in this vicinity yesterday and today. The people have begun to realize that the camp is facing a desperate situation. The ordinary consumption of coal in the camp is 600 tons a day. There were today but a few carloads left, and the railroads were blockaded on both sides of the city. It was evident that unless the Rio Grande or the Midland road could be quickly opened, not only must the smelters and mines be closed down, but the pumps at the down-town mines must stop work, causing irreparable loss.

A meeting of mine and smelter managers was hastily called to consider measures of relief. Colonel George W. Cook appealed to the managers to come to the aid of the railroads not for the purpose of enabling passenger trains to move, but in order to bring in supplies of coal. He said if the smelters closed down and the water flooded the down town mines, it meant a year's work would be lost to Leadville. The response was prompt. In less than ten minutes 600 men had been furnished. In the morning Colonel Cook will go out at the head of 1,000 shovelers to clear the Rio Grande tracks to Malta, where a train of loaded coal cars is stalled.

It is realized that if fuel is not secured, much suffering and possibly loss of life will result.

Three Below at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—The thermometer got down to 3 degrees below zero at 6 o'clock this morning, which is colder than it has been here in four years, as it is only 2 degrees above tonight, and falling, it will probably be colder still tomorrow morning. The coal supply is very short. Several large manufacturing institutions have been compelled to shut down. The electric plant, the waterworks, public schools and many smaller consumers are running on supplies received from day

Continued on Second Page.

GARCIA'S BODY REACHES CUBA.

GUNBOAT NASHVILLE PULLS UP TO HAVANA LANDING.

Remains Now Lie in State in the Municipal Council Chamber.

Havana, February 9.—The United States gunboat Nashville, bearing the body of General Calixto Garcia, steamed slowly into Havana harbor at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the guns of Morro castle and the American squadron saluting her. The solemn booming announced that arrival to the expectant city. Everywhere householders and ships lowered a thousand flags to half-mast and black streamers soon surmounted the Cuban banners.

The companies of the Eighth regular infantry, with the regimental band, were lined up to receive the coffin which, draped with the Cuban flag and bearing a wreath of flowers, was carried on the shoulders of the members of the junta between the saluting ranks of the regulars to the hearse.

The silent crowds, with bared heads, marched to the strains of a funeral dirge to the palace, where the body now lies in the municipal council chamber, guarded by details of Cuban and American troops.

On the order of General Ludlow, all official flags will go kept at half-mast until after the public funeral on Saturday.

THIRTEEN BUILDINGS BURN.

NEW YORK FIRE MAKES AWAY WITH $700,000 QUICKLY.

One Fireman Is Dangerously Hurt and Others Are Overcome by Smoke and Cold.

New York, February 9.—Fire today swept through the block of buildings opposite Battery park, bounded by Front, Whitehall and Moore streets, and destroyed thirteen buildings, entailing a loss of about $700,000.

One fireman, Bernard Clair, of the fireboat Van Wyck, was overcome in one of the buildings, and when brought down a ladder slipped from the arms of his comrade and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. Several other firemen were overcome by smoke and cold, and a corps of ambulance surgeons were kept busy attending to the fire fighters.

One hundred and fifty girls employed in the bagging factory of Walter & Bell, on Front street, became panic stricken, and a score of them on the fourth floor were cut off by the smoke. They were rescued over the roofs of other buildings.

The thermometer stood below zero, with a driving wind rgiht in from the sea, and the flames spread with incredible rapidity. Hydrants were found frozen and the water supply was exceedingly small. It was not for half an hour that the twenty engines could get properly to work pumping the water into the flames.

There were many thrilling escapes from the flames, some of the tenants being compelled to jump from the windows.

At least a score of firemen and policemen were badly frostbitten, and thirty-eight families, most of whom had escaped without much clothing, suffered intensely from the cold.

TWO ACID TANKS IN CHANNEL.

Two Boats Collide Near Norfolk and Danger Ensues.

Norfolk, Va., February 9.—By the collision of the Old Dominion steamship line steamer Jamestown, Captain Boaz, at about 7:30 p. m. Wednesday with the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad barge No. 5 in the channel directly off Boush Bluff lightship two acid tank cars were thrown from the barge and now lie a dangerous obstruction to navigation in the channel off red buoy No. 14.

Both steamer and barge were somewhat damaged by the collision, but each reached port safely. Estimated damage to steamer $2,000; to barge about $1,500.

TO PAY MONEY BACK TO STATES.

Senate Committee Agrees Upon a Report for That Body.

Washington, February 9.—The senate committee agreed to report the bill introduced by Senator Fairbanks for the reimbursement of governors of states for moneys expended in connection with the recent war with Spain.

The bill is amendatory of the act of July 18th last and extends the provisions of the act so as to include expenditures made subsequent to July 8th and prior to August 12, 1898.

The committee made several amendments, one of which provides that the claims of the government against the states shall not be used to offset these war claims, and another providing for reimbursement on account of claims growing out of the enrollment of individual men who were not members of militia organizations, and also for the settlement of claims growing out of the enlistment of the immune and cowboy regiments.

ARE JOINING REVOLUTIONISTS.

Bolivian President Finds His Forces Greatly Reduced by Desertion.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., February 9.—According to advices just received here from the seat of hostilities in Bolivia, President Alonza, during the recent siege of La Paz, the nominal capital, shot five of the leading federalists, or insurgents. On his return to Oruro, south of La Paz, which has been his headquarters during the war, he had only 1,500 troops, not half the number with which he laid siege to the capital, many having deserted to the revolutionary movement.

Well authenticated reports have been received of horrible deeds committeed by the Indians in the country between Corocoro, north of Oruro, and the latter city.

YELLOW FEVER AMONG TROOPS.

New York Regiment in Cuba Has Been Completely Isolated.

Washington, February 9.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received from Chief Surgeon O'Reilly at Havana, a communication in regard to the appearance of yellow fever in the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment stationed at Guanajay, Cuba.

All proper precautions have been taken to stamp out the disease and it is believed that it will not spread.

The regiment has been removed to a new camp and the patients have been isolated and placed under the care of immune doctors.

Curtis Appointed by President.

Washington, February 9.—The president has appointed George M. Curtis in place of Lieutenant Curtis Guild as one of the three experts to act as examiners in the war department and having to do with insular affairs.

FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD JOE KELSEY KILLS HIMSELF WITH MORPHINE

Coroner Stamps Stated Last Night That He Was Notified Yesterday Morning the Boy Was in a Dying Condition.

BUT A DOCTOR WAS WITH HIM

At 2 O'clock In the Afternoon an Undertaker Was Called.

INVESTIGATION LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Young Kelsey Asked How Much Morphine It Would Take To Kill Him. Wanted a Married Man To Leave the House—The Details.

In a little frame house at No. 103 Larkin street the dead body of a boy is awaiting burial, and, perhaps, an investigation by the coroner.

The death of the boy there involves a tragic story of a young life rudely ended by the act of a suicide. In this story there seems to be something that is hidden and which those interested wish to bury in the grave which hides the coffin from mortal eye.

Two nights ago the poison was self-administered, and yesterday morning the fight which was made to cheat death of its fast approaching victory was in vain. Early yesterday the suicide of the youth became a sensation in the neighborhood where he lived, though the story as to the hour of his death conflicts. The affair was reported to the coroner early yesterday morning, when the boy was dying. The coroner has not so far held an inquest, although those acquainted with the suicide and the probable cause of it believe an investigation should be held.

When asked why the boy killed himself, those gathered about his bier replied:

"He said he was tired of life."

Men and women who have tasted of years of life, mixed with suffering and disappointment, have grown tired of life; wasted years and lost opportunities have made men and women desperate and they have sought the grave to hide it all; those who have been made to face great griefs or wrongs have leaped into eternity by the hands of a suicide.

But that a boy, strong and hearty and with a bright mind, who should not as yet have tasted any of the sorrows or deeper griefs of life, should have committed the act of self-destruction, demands a closer scrutiny into the reasons for the rash act.

Was Plotting Self Destruction.

The dead youth is William Joel Kelsey, aged fourteen, the son of William Kelsey, who runs a pool room on Peters street. Some days ago the boy became despondent—how long this despondency had existed, or what caused it, makes the underplot in the story which official investigation may bring out. He spoke of poison to his mother and showed a poison to his playmates, saying that it was morphine. He had asked about the effects of the poison and about how much of it it would take to end one's life. In his pocket he had a nickel, and when the other children would have been planning to buy sweet meats or toys with the money, this lad was plotting the purchase of a poison to end his young life. His mother—strange fatality, the one who had brought him the life he was to take—had told him in reply to a question that 5 cents worth of morphine would kill him.

While lying in his bed Tuesday night, alone, he swallowed the powder the nickel had purchased. Later he was found in a dying condition, and all through the rest of the night and the next day a fight was made to save him, Dr. A. H. Baskins, attending him. He rallied once and talked a little, but the nickel's worth of morphine was taking him from earth. The money he had saved, the little pocket change, was proving enough to bring him the death for which his young soul so strangely longed.

The father and mother, or rather the mother, for she tells the whole story, does not speak of the cause of the suicide. It may be because she does not wish to say it all in the presence of the dead.

Last night a reporter of The Constitution called at the Kelsey home. In a little room that was crowded with two beds, the dead boy rested by a window under a white winding sheet. A crowd of women and two men and a boy huddled about the fireplace. In one of the beds a babe was sleeping. Upon the other bed a woman was lying covered with quilts. It was Mrs. Kelsey.

Mr. Kelsey was asked for, and he first stepped upon the steep, long stairway that led from the sidewalk to the front door. Then, as the cold wind swept down the street, he shivered and invited the reporter inside.

Tells of the Son's Suicide.

"You wish to hear about the death of my little boy?" he asked. "Well," he continued, "my wife over there can tell you everything."

Mrs. Kelsey showed her face from under the quilts and gave the following account of how her boy committed suicide:

Two nights ago Joel was sitting in this room with me, and he asked how much morphine would it take to kill a person. I said I didn't exactly know. He asked me if a nickel's worth would do it, and I replied that it certainly would, and that I would hate to have that much morphine inside of me.

Tuesday morning he went off to work in his father's poolroom and about 12 o'clock he came back and said he was tired. That afternoon he went out to play with some friends. Last night he went to bed about 7 o'clock, after I had given him some molasses and bread.

"Homer, he is a friend of ours, was in the room and bye and bye Joel waked up and began to talk queerlike. He asked Homer if he didn't have a wife, and when Homer said yes he wanted to know why he didn't stay at home with her.

Then he asked me for a duck, and I got up and gave him a cigarette and a box of matches. About an hour later he was breathing kind of funny, and I went to him, and there he was with the cigarette hanging out of his mouth and the box of matches in one hand. He had struck several matches trying to light the cigarette, but didn't do it. He was awful cold and I thought he was dying, and I sent for his father and for a doctor. We worked on him all night and today, and we thought once that he was all right.

As Mrs. Kelsey ceased speaking and drew her head under the quilts again the reporter stepped away from the bed.

"Now, don't you publish any lies in that paper," she called out, in a muffled voice from beneath the quilts.

What the Father Said About It.

Mr. Kelsey said that once during the early morning hours the boy recovered sufficiently to talk, and when asked what he had taken, replied, "nothing." He was asked why he wished to kill himself, and he said: "Because I was just tired of living, that was all." Mr. Kelsey said the boy never told what he had taken, but they found the papers on the floor marked "morphine."

"He bought the morphine from Curtis's drug store," said Mr. Kelsey, "and when I told Joel that I intended to prosecute the person who sold him the poison he spoke up quick and said: 'You wouldn't prosecute a poor little boy, would you?' Joel was as bright as he could be and he was quite an artist. We took him away from the Walker street school to please him, as he said the books he studied there were too heavy for him."

Mr. Kelsey produced some of the boy's drawings, and among the pencil sketches was a large portrait of Otis Skinner, which displayed most remarkable talent.

A Little Boy's Story.

"I saw the powders yesterday," came from the little boy who was with the group huddled about the fire. He was told by one of the women to tell what he knew.

"Joel showed me and the other boys the powders," continued the boy, "and he said it was morphine and was a nickle's worth and enough to kill anybody quick. He said he bet if they beat him at home any more they would never do it again."

The boy suddenly ceased speaking as if somebody had stopped him.

"Why, Joel never got a whipping since ever so long," said Mrs. Kelsey from under the quilts.

"He was too good a boy to need a whipping," put in the father.

Mr. Kelsey said the funeral would not take place until Saturday morning or afternoon.

The coroner was notified yesterday morning that the boy was dying, and he made a partial investigation. He said last night that he believed an inquest would be unnecessary, because the deceased had been under a physician's treatment prior to his death.

This raises an important question. Under ordinary circumstances a person who dies a suspicious death and is attended by a physician is not subject to an inquest by the coroner, but there are cases, and this seems to be one of them, when the physician is called in at a late hour and who can only certify that death was the result of poison and yet give no facts bearing upon the administering of the poison. In this way a person can be poisoned by another person, and the fact that a physician was with the patient just prior to death would not relieve the necessity of an inquest.

It is very probable that the coroner will

hold an inquest some time todaq.

It is said by some of the neighbors of the Kelseys that husband and wife have not been living together. They have a blind girl at a school in Macon and the only other children were the boy and the baby. Mr. Kelsey, it is said, supports his family, sending what is needed to the house where his wife lives.

Whatever else there is in the way of a "skeleton in the closet" is only whispered among those who know of Mrs. Kelsey, and what it was that made the boy tired of a life he had scarcely begun to fathom is only a matter of conjecture. It may all come out if an inquest is held by the coroner.

What Was Told the Undertaker.

The body will be interred by Hilburn & Bowden, funeral directors. Mr. Hilburn called at the house yesterday. He said he was called in at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was told by persons present that the boy had asked about how much morphine it would take to kill him, and later showed the powder to some playmates. During the night, so he was informed, it was thought that the child might be saved, but yesterday morning about 7 o'clock he began to sink, and died a few hours later.

The little boys in the neighborhood of the Kelsey home say that Joel was a good boy. He was bright, and a favorite at school with his playmates. Lately at times he was moody and abstracted and would not take any interest in his pastimes as formerly.

The father says the boy seemed to be pleased since put to work in the poolroom.

So the question is asked by the neighbors and by those who knew the boy and liked him: Why did a lad of such young years take a step that is only resorted to by those of mature years and with the weight of sorrows and troubles resting upon them?

Died About 1:15 O'Clock.

Dr. A. H. Baskin, who resides at No. 38 Walker street and who attended young Kelsey from 9 o'clock Wednesday night until a few moments prior to his death, about 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was seen last night, and absolutely refused to make any statement in regard to the suicide, his refusal being prompted by ethical reasons, but the following information was obtained from him:

That he has been acquainted with both Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey for about five years, during which time they have lived apart, Mrs. Kelsey at 103 Larkin street, and Mr. Kelsey, Dr. Baskin was inclined to believe, over Wilson's bar on Peters street, which is only a few doors from Kelsey's poolroom.

That Dr. Baskin was called to the residence of Mrs. Kelsey about 9 o'clock Wednesday night and found young Joel Kelsey suffering from what was evidently an overdose of morphine. At that time he was taking not more than one breath each minute. It was thought then the boy could live only a short time.

That Mr. Kelsey arrived at the residence of Mrs. Kelsey about the same time as Dr. Baskin, and remained with the boy through the night. Dr. Baskin was not sure whether Mr. Kelsey was present at the time of his boy's death, the physician himself being absent. He left before the boy died, and when he returned a few moments after his death Mr. Kelsey was absent.

He Was Tired of Living.

That when Dr. Baskin arrived at the Kelsey residence he found the boy had evidently taken poison of some kind before. The boy had offered no explanation for his actions. He had recovered consciousness about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in possession of his faculties until 5 o'clock yesterday morning. During this time the boy's father was with him.

Dr. Baskin was sure that the boy had given no reason for his attempt at suicide during his consciousness, but did not appear to be sorry. The boy had told his father, so Dr. Baskin had heard, that he was tired of living. He did not say why he was tired of living. Dr. Baskin was positive that he had offered no other explanation than this.

Dr. Baskin had made out the certificate of death to the board of health, but had put in as the cause of death "morphine poisoning," saying nothing of the suicide feature. He had not put in suicide because he thought it was not imperative that the board of health should know that the death resulted from suicide. He had not notified the coroner. He supposed the board of health would notify the coroner that the boy had committed suicide. He supposed that the coroner would hold an inquest, as it is customary in such cases, and he was not sure but that it was his duty to notify the coroner of the suicide.

Dr. Baskin knew very little of the case, and refused to make any statement whatsoever.

STATE OF TEXAS SETTLES SUIT.

Attempt To Secure Forfeiture of M., K. and T. Charter Abandoned.

New York, February 9.—Private advices by telegraph received in this city today state that the suit brought by the state of Texas for the forfeiture of the charter of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, of Texas, has been settled out of court. The case was to have come up for trial yesterday at Dallas, Tex., but it was put over until April 10th.

President Rouse, General Attorney Hagerman, General Manager Allen and other representatives of the road were present when the proceedings began. There has been a compromise talked of for the week past and it is thought Mr. Hagerman has been negotiating in this direction.

President Rouse will return east at once.

Eczema.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema, which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE NATIVES FIRE HOMES AND FLEE

Fearing Bombardment by Americans, Insurgents Burn Town.

U. S. TROOPS ARE IMPATIENT

Filipinos Concentrating in Large Numbers on General Otis's Right.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS ARE ARRIVING

Insurgents Now Confronting Americans Are Better Drilled and More Experienced Fighters Than Those Engaged Last Sunday.

Manila, February 9.—The natives, fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on or bombard the town of San Roque, set fire to it today. It is still burning as this dispatch is sent, and as it is composed of bamboo huts, it will probably be destroyed. Telegraph operators are now worth their weight in gold, and the members of the signal corps are working night and day.

All is quiet here today. The Filipinos are lying low except on the extreme left and right. They are evidently concentrating between Malabon and Caloocan. Judging from appearances, they are being re-enforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces. In front of Caloocan they are as thick as a swarm of bees.

The American troops feel the heat at midday in the open, but they are anxious to proceed. The soldiers are impatient of restraint while in sight of the enemy.

The Filipinos are still intrenching themselves on the left of Caloocan.

Sergeant Major Smith, of the Tennessees, has been ordered to proceed to the United States by the next transport as an escort to the remains of Colonel William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee volunteers, who died of apoplexy during the recent battle with the Filipinos.

OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES.

Information from the Philippines to Officials Is Scarce.

Washington, February 9.—All that General Otis had to report to the war department today related to the casualties that have occurred so far among the American troops as the result of the actions since Saturday night.

Matters in Luzon are now in a state of temporary quiet apparently, and one of the officials who knows as well as any one what is going on, said this afternoon that he did not expect to hear of important developments in the Philippines for the next four or five days.

Secretary Alger repeated his statement made yesterday to the effect that he had sent no instructions to General Otis, and in answer to an inquiry as to the projected movement toward a landing at Iloilo, added that if General Miller had been ordered to make a landing the order must have been given by General Otis, for it had not gone from the war department. The impression prevails, however, that this movement is already under way, and it would not be surprising to hear within the next two days that it had been expected.

Admiral Dewey was heard from this morning to the effect that he had found it necessary to clear out all armed insurgents at a little village which commanded the land approaches to his naval station at Cavite. The action was thoroughly approved at the navy department.

The navy department today received the following dispatch:

"Manila, Feoruary 9.—After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 o'clock this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet.

"DEWEY."

San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite and the mainland of Luzon.

WHY HE WENT TO MONTREAL.

Agoncillo Says He Wanted To Cable Aguinaldo About Peace Treaty.

Montreal, February 9.—When Agoncillo arrived last Monday morning he asserted that the sole purpose of his visit was to establish cable communication with his chief, Aguinaldo, the United States government having intercepted his messages. Today he went a step further and told why he particularly desired uninterrupted cable communication.

"On Friday last," he said, "when I was in Washington, I received a cablegram from Aguinaldo instructing me to cable immediately to him the result of the vote of the ratification of the treaty in the senate. He desired this information so that his representative could use it in a conference he was holding with General Otis. I did not think that I could get this information to Aguinaldo expecting, as I did, that the senate would refuse to ratify the treaty and that the United States government would object to putting such valuable information as that in the hands of the Filipinos. So I came to Canada just for the purpose of sending this cablegram."

"Has Aguinaldo yet received the result of the vote?" he was asked, but the Filipino representative refused to reply to this question. Probably he does not know.

OUTSIDE AID GIVEN AGUINALDO.

Americans Were Expecting Attack Before One Was Made.

Boston, February 9.—The Globe this afternoon prints a letter received in this city from First Lieutenant Henry Murray, quartermaster of the First South Dakota volunteers, of General Otis's command in the Philippines, which says that as far back as the middle of December Aguinaldo and his followers were being encouraged and aided by some outside source and that the the opening of hostilities was expected by the United States troops. The letter, which bears the date of December 16th, says in part:

"A couple of nights ago we expected the insurgents to attack us, but it fell through, like many of their threats. Some one is working them. Cannot tell the end. We are ready. American troops are in no temper to stand any fooling. In Manila those that controlled do not want to lose power and sink into obscurity."

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

NATIONAL MILITARY CONVENTION COMPLETES ORGANIZATION.

Dr. McCracken, Chancellor of New York University, Addresses the Body.

Tampa, Fla., February 9.—The national military convention was organized at 11 o'clock this morning by the election of the following officers:

President, General Daniel Butterfield, of New York; vice president, General F. H. Case, of Michigan; Colonel J. Anthony Dyer, of Rhode Island, and General John C. Underwood, of Kentucky; secretary, Captain James C. Wilson, of Florida.

The following committee on resolution was appointed:

General Charles T. Anderson, of Virginia; Colonel Winfield Scott Proskey, of Florida; General Appleton, of West Virginia; Lieutenant W. H. Sutherland, of the United States navy; General T. W. Floyd, of South Carolina; Major Joe Harper, of Florida; Colonel W. S. Sheppard, of Georgia; Colonel Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, and Captain Andrews, of New York.

General Anderson, of Virginia, was made chairman of the committee, and Major Sampson, in command of the Toronto cadets, was made an honorary member of the congress.

A number of resolutions pertaining to action by congress to provide for clothing and developing state militia and naval reserves were referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. They will be incorporated in one general resolution to be presented to the convention at a future session.

Dr. McCracken, chancellor of New York university, was introduced by Governor Bloxham, and delivered an address on military action in public schools.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

TWO CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH

Their Clothing Caught Fire While Standing Near the Grate.

Birmingham, Ala., February 9.—(Special.) Two more victims of the open fire grates are reported today. Flossie, the three-year-old daughter of W. H. Miller, agent for the Birmingham Mineral railroad at Woodstock, while playing in front of a grate had her clothing to catch fire, and injuries were received which resulted in death a few hours later.

At Trussville the five-year-old child of W. H. Meeks was fatally burned by having its clothing burned from its body, igniting from an open grate.

ONLY NINE MORE DAYS LEFT.

In Which the Alabama Legislature Can Transact Business.

Montgomery, Ala., February 9.—(Special.) The general assembly held three sessions today, morning, afternoon and night, but they were all without interesting incident. There are only nine more days for the present session left and the members have devoted today and will devote tomorrow to the passage of local bills.

On Saturday the dispensary bill will come up for passage in the house. The appropriations and the general revenue bills have passed the house and are now with the senate. An unusually large number of local bills have been passed and the volume of acts promise this session to constitute a very much larger volume than usual.

TOOTH PULLERS IN SESSION.

Two Dental Associations Are Going on Now in New Orleans.

New Orleans, February 9.—There was a large and distinguished gathering of delegates to the convention of the southern branch of the National Dental Association and the Louisiana State Dental Society today in Armory hall.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Flower and by Dr. Jules J. Sarragin, president of the Louisiana State Dental Society, which were ably responded to by Dr. R. K. Lucky, of Holly Springs, and Dr. William E. Walker, of Pass Christian, Miss., president of the visiting association.

Dr. Walker then delivered an address on matters pertaining to the profession, after which the meeting adjourned and the delegates examined, with much interest, the dental exhibits, of which there were quite a number.

BOARDS OF HEALTH CONFER.

Delegates Gather in New Orleans To Discuss Quarantine Measure.

New Orleans, February 9.—The convention of delegates from the various gulf states, representing the boards of health and commercial bodies, met in this city today for the purpose of considering certain amendments to the Atlanta agreement of April 12th last. These changes are considered necessary in the light of the experiences of the epidemic of 1898, and will further facilitate interstate commercial relations.

Some fifty or more delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas were present, though no members of the Mississippi state board of health were in evidence, nor did that body take cognizance of the convention.

Dr. G. W. Scott, of the Texas state board, was elected president and Dr. G. F. Patton secretary. Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana board, offered a set of resolutions.

READY NOW WITH ARMY BILL.

Senate Sub-Committee on Military Affairs Will Make a Report.

Washington, February 9.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on military affairs, having the army reorganization bill in charge, has made such progress with the bill as to feel practically certain of being able to report to the full committee tomorrow. The bill as it passed the house has been changed in only a few particulars.

The indications are that the bill will become the basis of a spirited controversy in the senate. While the friends of the bill and of the administration will make a determined effort to get the bill acted upon, the opposition expresses as determined a purpose to antagonize them in this policy.

Their purpose is to meet the bill with a proposition for a temporary expedient to be added as an amendment to the army appropriation bill. They express a willingness to insert an amendment authorizing the president to fill out the regiments authorized by existing law, so as to bring the army up to 64,000 men, this force to be maintained until July 1, 1900. They further stipulate that the extra force shall be stationed outside the boundary lines of the United States.

Ewart Not Yet Confirmed.

Washington, February 9.—The senate continued the consideration of the nomination of Hon. H. G. Ewart to be judge of the western district of North Carolina in executive session today, but no action was taken.

The Deadly Grip.

Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip," or youswill open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery, the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50 cts. and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at any drug store.

CORNISH'S STORY ON WITNESS STAND

Doesn't Satisfy District Attorney Gardner by a Whole Lot.

TESTIMONY GIVEN GUARDEDLY

Molineaux's Name Was Brought Into the Case Within a Short Time.

ONLY ONE PERSON EXAMINED

Cornish Was Careful All the Way Through, but on Cross Examination Was Decidedly Mixed Up by Attorney Osborne.

New York, February 9.—The inquiry into the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died after taking Bromo-Seltzer containing cyanide of mercury which had been sent through the mails to Harry S. Cornish, physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was begun by Coroner Hart today. Crowds of people who gathered early in the corridors of the criminal court building were refused admittance to the coroner's court where there were present only those intimately connected with the case or interested in a public capacity.

Little difficulty was experienced in securing a jury, and then Harry Cornish was put on the stand. The taking of his testimony occupied the entire day and he will go on the stand again tomorrow. According to District Attorney Gardiner, who was himself present at the inquiry for a brief period, and who was represented by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, the testimony given by Cornish was not entirely satisfactory, nor, the district attorney asserted, was it as complete as had been expected. Roland B. Molineaux's name was brought into the case at the start and Cornish's relations with Molineaux were gone into thoroughly.

During the early part of the examination Cornish was very self-possessed and gave his answers quickly. Toward the end of the examination he gave his answers with much more deliberation, and sometimes after a careful consideration. A large amount of the time of today's session was taken up in re-telling the story of the receipt of the package through the mails and the giving of the poison to Mrs. Adams, but the progress of the case is not likely to be interfered with tomorrow with details that have been so frequently published.

Had No Personal Quarrel.

During his testimony today Cornish said that he never had any personal quarrel with any member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, but twice charges had been preferred against him. He was accused, he said, of saying things about two members of the club to a third member. The charges were made by C. C. Hughes and the names of the two members involved in the quarrel were Roland B. Molineaux and H. P. Barnet. That was two years ago and the witness could not remember further details.

"What did Hughes say to you of Molineaux and Barnet?" asked Mr. Osborne, the assistant attorney.

"He said that I said that Molineaux had made his money by the improper use of house property he owned in Newark. He said I accused Barnet of improper practices with women."

"That and his gambling, I should think, is what he meant. The charges were dismissed."

Cornish was asked if he was accused of saying that a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was in the habit of sending women to a disorderly house kept by a Mrs. Steern, in Forty-seventh street. He said he had heard it said. He knew there was such a place and such a woman. He had visited the house once. He denied again and again that there was any truth in the charges preferred against him. He said he understood that at a conference held after a dinner at the Union League Club Molineaux had declared that he would leave the Knickerbocker Athletic Club unless he (Cornish) was discharged from its employ.

Mr. Osborne's cross-examination was merciless, and Cornish got mixed up in his dates.

Cornish finally explained that he did not consider Mr. Molineaux's statements could be called charges.

"Did you have any idea who sent you that box?" asked Mr. Osborne, suddenly.

"I have no idea; I was in no position to know."

"Did you not tell Captain McCluskey," reading from a typewritten statement, "'It came over me in an instant when I thought of Molineaux—that is just the fellow who sent that box to me.'"

How Molineaux's Name Came In.

Cornish replied that that must have been his impression when he made the statement to McCluskey. He could not think of any other man on earth with whom he had had any kind of quarrel that could leave a feeling of vindictiveness. When witness heard about the handwriting, it struck him that the writing on the wrappers were like the writing of Molineaux.

"I did not make any charge."

"Don't you think it was a charge when you told the chief of detectives of New York that the only man in the world who could have done it was Molineaux?"

"No, I made no charge. Anything I said to McCluskey was made as a suggestion to aid him in his work."

Cornish said he had heard that Molineaux, since he left the nickerbocker Club, had written a letter about him.

In answer to Coroner Hart, Cornish acknowledged that he had said this morning that Dr. Phillips told him H. C. Barnet, a member of the club, who died recently under suspicious circumstances, was poisoned. Witness know of no one who had a common cause of enmity toward himself and Barnet. He know Barnet very slightly.

It was said after the adjournment that it was not all sure that Mr. or Mrs. Molineaux would be called to testify. After the adjournment District Attorney Gardiner expressed dissatisfaction of Cornish evasion of questions and said:

"The fact that Cornish gave Mrs. Adams the poison is in evidence, and it behooves him to clear his own skirts. Under the law his admission of giving the poison makes it possible to secure his indictment for murder. Whether or not this will be done remains, of course, at the discretion of this office."

NINE PERSONS FREEZE TO DEATH

Continued from First Page.

to day, and retail consumers are running only a few cars each day, and are unable to supply one-half the demand.

Peach and Plum Crop Hurt.

Macon, Ga., February 9.—Advices received by The Telegraph from the peach-growing centers in south Georgia indicate that the peach and plum crops have been cut off at least a third and may be a half by the present cold snap.

Fruit Trees in Virginia Hurt.

Richmond, Va., February 9.—A good deal of damage to fruit trees by reason of the breaking down of the limbs by ice is reported in this section of the state, but there is apparently no damage of consequence to truck. The worst reports as to damage comes from Lower Tidewater, Va. In many cases the roads have been rendered impassable by limbs of trees broken down by ice falling across the roads.

Coldest Ever Known at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., February 9.—Seven years ago today the government thermometer in this city reached 33 degrees below zero, which has been the lowest February temperature ever known here until today, when a gain of one degree made the thermometer register 34 degrees below zero.

North Texas' Heaviest Snow..

Ft. Worth, Tex., February 9.—The heaviest snow known in north Texas fell today. Street car traffic is suspended. Reports from northwest Texas say cattle are dying in large numbers from the severe weather.

Louisville Has Cold Weather.

Louisville, Ky., February 9.—Louisville is in the icy grasp of the most severe cold spell since 1884.

At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury touched 14 degrees below zero, second lowest record in the statistics of the signal service in this city. January 5, 1884, holds the cold weather record for this city—20 degrees below zero.

All kinds of business was interfered with and there was great suffering among the destitute.

Reports from throughout the state show temperatures ranging from zero to 21 degrees below. Mary Lyme was frozen to death at Henderson.

Florida Truckers Damaged.

Jacksonvile, Fla., February 9.—The severest cold wave of the season covered Florida last night and today. In the northern part of the orange belt the range of the mercury was from 26 to 34 degrees.

Only the young spring growth on the orange trees was injured and "drone" or useless bloom was made to fall. Truckers suffered some loss upon crops of beans, lettuce and tomatoes. Strawberries were partially hurt.

Ample warning by the weather bureau enabled the truckers and orange growers generally to take precautions for protection. Pineapples were not hurt.

Ice Men Afraid of the Cold.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 9.—The Southern Ice Exchange held two business sessions today, at each of which a number of papers were read by leading members of the association on topics of interest to the trade.

In consequence of the exceedingly cold weather the excursion to Chickamauga National park, Mission Ridge and Orchard Knob, reservations, was abandoned.

The election of officers will take place tomorrow morning.

The delegates were entertained tonight at a concert by local musical talent, given at the opera house, the public banquet portion of the programme having been abandoned.

Twenty Mark in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 9.—The minimum temperature in this city today was 22½ degrees below zero and the maximum 14. Tonight the mercury is hovering around the 20 mark. Two of the largest schools in the city were closed today on account of the cold.

On the lines of the Wisconsin Central railroad throughout the state the record of cold ranges from 30 to 38 below. The Chicago and Northwestern reports 20 to 28 throughout Wisconsin and Michigan, and some points on the Milwaukee road give out figures as low as 40 below.

Intense Suffering in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., February 9.—Deputy Sheriff Davis returned to Dallas tonight from the Panhandle along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver railway. He says the storm, distress and desolation is indescribable. At the Texas line the snow is five feet deep on the level.

At Clarendon it was two feet deep this morning and snowing hard. The mercury was 15 degrees below there.

The loss of cattle along the line of the railway is something terrible.

Cold in Maryland.

Baltimore, February 9.—The lowest official record on the thermometer here today was 2 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock this morning, which is the coldest for four years past. Reports from outlying towns are that 10 degrees below zero was reached, while up in the mountains in the western part of the state it showed as low as 20 degrees below. No deaths from exposure have resulted, however.

Ice Men Have a Harvest.

New York, February 9.—Reports from points up the Hudson river are that the cold there is greater by 10 to 20 degrees than in this city. The Hudson river ice men are putting in the largest crop out for several years past.

Twelve Below Zero in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, February 9.—This city experienced zero weather here today, the coldest weather since February, 1896, when the mercury touched zero. Reports from the mountain districts of the state are that the weather is the most severe for several years, 12 below being reported from some places.

Wind Blew Forty Miles an Hour.

Oswego, N. Y., February 9.—The severest storm of the season is raging in this section. The wind attained a velocity of forty miles. Trains are delayed, but no damage is reported.

Great Suffering in St. Louis.

St. Louis, February 9.—The police stations are crowded with suffering paupers. A large amount of bread was distributed to them today and the police are doing what they can to alleviate the suffering. Several street car operatives were so badly affected by the cold today that they had to be carried from their cars. No fatalities are reported.

Ice Forms in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore, February 9.—Ice has formed in the Chesapeake bay and river to such thickness that navigation of the bay crafts is practically suspended. The York river liners did not start for Norfolk and the south tonight.

Man Frozen to Death.

Toledo, O., February 9.—The weather today has been the coldest in ten years, the thermometer standing at 15 degrees below zero this evening. An unknown man was found frozen to death this afternoon.

Appointed Adjutant General.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—Governor McMillin today appointed Horton C. Lamb, of Fayetteville, to be adjutant general. Mr. Lamb is thirty-five years of age and a son of Colonel J. B. Lamb, and brother of W. B. Lamb, both of whom served in the state senate. He is well up on military matters and considered well qualified to reorganize the national guard, which will be among his first duties.

COURT OF INQUIRY READY FOR MILES

President Selects Officers To Investigate Canned Beef Scandal.

GENERAL WADE HEADS LIST

Body Is Authorized To Submit Recommendations with Its Report.

WILL CONVENE NEXT WEDNESDAY

Work Will Be Long and Tedious and May Call for the Examination of Many Officers Who Were in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, February 9.—The president has appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the charges touching the meat furnished the American army during the war with Spain and other matters involved in the charges made by General Miles against the administration of war affairs.

The court will consist of:

Major General James F. Wade, United States volunteers.

Colonel George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers, United States army.

Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general.

The order for the court of inquiry, which was issued by the secretary of war, says:

"The court is hereby directed to investigate certain allegations of the major general commanding the army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the subsistence department to the troops on the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact, the court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the inquiry."

The court will convene in this city on the 15th instant.

General Miles, when seen, had nothing to say respecting the appointment of the court. He has been accumulating a large amount of evidence along the lines of the inquiry, but he has not chosen any counsel, and a large part of his evidence has been already transmitted to the war investigating commission.

This court of inquiry, it is said by persons versed in military jurisprudence, will be unique in that it will be directed in its investigations against a state of affairs and not against a person, for, although General Miles is named as the author of certain allegations in the formal order, it is these allegations and not General Miles that is the subject of inquiry. The only regulation in the army manual bearing on courts of inquiry provides that they may be appointed to inquire into any allegation against, or the conduct of an officer or an enlisted man, but nothing is said about an inquiry into a state of things. It is to be assumed, of course, that the president has thoroughly satisfied himself as to the legality of this order before issuing it. The court has no power to compel the testimony of civilian witnesses.

The court, should it find that General Miles's charges are not sufficiently established, may express an opinion as to what course should be pursued toward him.

Inasmuch as the court of inquiry will have to take up the whole subject of the meats furnished to the army and the exact state of this meat as it left the packers' hands, as well as look into the preliminary operations of slaughtering, packing and canning and refrigerating, a good deal of time probably will be consumed in the inquiry. It may be necessary also to call personally before the court all of the officers cited in criticism of the meat by General Miles, numbering between sixty and seventy, in which case a great deal of expense will be incurred and still more time consumed. The administration takes the position that these charges against the character of the meat supply shall be thoroughly sifted and if wrong has been done, that it shall be corrected.

Still Waiting for Cablegrams.

Montreal, February 9.—Agoncilla and Marti and Luna and the Philippines are having a very quiet time of it at present. They have received several cablegrams and sent several, but the ones that they are waiting for, those which are supposed to contain direct news from Aguinaldo, have not yet come.

Strikers Refuse Wages Offered.

Colon, Colombia, February 9.—The visit of the railroad officials to Panama has proved fruitless. The strikers have again refused to accept the wages offered. The situation, it is believed, is becoming more serious.

CONTROL RACING NEXT YEAR.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN NOW IN SESSION.

Officers Are Elected and Jacksonville Selected as Place of 1900 Meeting.

Providence, R. I., February 9.—The great question of the continued control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen came very near being settled in short order and without debate at the meeting today. Only an act of courtesy on the part of one or two delegates who are strongly opposed to the giving up of racing allowed the matter to stand and gave the advocates of the proposed amendment to the constitution an opportunity to adjust the matter, which they will do in the morning.

It took nearly two hours to decide on the next assembly place, as a very pretty three-cornered fight developed between Jacksonville, Fla., Philadelphia and Detroit. The assembly, however, decided to seek a warmer climate next year and chose Jacksonville.

There is not the slightest doubt that the league will have charge of the racing next year, for all the opponentts of the new amendments have to gather is 74 votes, and today's meeting with the west solid in favor of racing, shows there are nearly 90 negative votes, which leaves the advocates with considerably less than the requisite two-thirds.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg, president; Herbert W. Foults, of New Jersey, first vice president; Robert T. Kinsbury, of New Hampshire, second vice president; James W. Tattersall, treasurer.

Auditing Committee—Howard F. Perkins, Portland; Thomas M. Skiles, Maryland, and Clarence W. Small, Portland, Me.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AT THE CAPITOL

Governor Candler made two appointments yesterday to fill vacancies on the state board of medical examiners. The appointees are Dr. W. V. Robertson and Dr. M. T. Salter, of this city, whose terms in the capacity of examiners are for three years.

The vacancies were on the board of the eclectic school examiners, the other two boards being completed some time ago.

In order to occupy a position on the board of medical examiners it is necessary that the incumbents be free to give the subject careful and unbiased attention and in no way be connected with the faculty of any medical college in the state.

The charter of the Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad Company was yesterday amended by the secretary of state, increasing the capital stock of the road to $300,000.

The Wrightsville and Tennille road has recently purchased the Oconee and Western, and it is the intention of the company in the near future to extend the road, making it a continuous line from Tennille to Hawkinsville, Ga.

The Waycross Air-Line Railroad Company yesterday put bonds amounting to $137,500 on record in the office of the secretary of state.

Governor Candler received yesterday a report from Captain Wertenbaker, of the marine hospital, on the smallpox epidemic he was recently sent to investigate in Coweta county.

Captain Wertenbaker reports that he has so far found only six cases of the disease, and that all the cases had been isolated before his arrival in the county.

Governor Candler will in a few days issue a circular letter to the ordinaries of the various counties on the subject of smallpox and inclose in the letter advices from the marine hospital at Washington in regard to the treatment of smallpox. It is expected that the letter will be of inestimable advantage to the officials of those counties who have to contend with the disease.

Judge John F. Davis, ordinary of Floyd county, came down from Rome yesterday on an official visit to the commissioner of pensions. Judge Davis is the youngest ordinary in the state, and is one of Floyd county's most popular citizens. His visit to Atlanta is with reference to the pensioners of Floyd county.

Captain J. B. F. Lumpkin, of Rome, one of the most successful practicing attorneys of that city, spent a large part of the day yesterday at the capitol. Captain Lumpkin is in the city attending the sessions of the supreme court.

HENRY NAMES A NEW CABINET.

Porto Ricans Are Not Pleased with the Governor General's Work.

San Juan, Porto Rico, February 9.—General Henry has appointed Francisco Acuna, independent liberal, now attorney of the supreme court, to be secretary of state; Dr. Coll, liberal, has been appointed secretary of finance, and Federico Degetau has been appointed secretary of the interior.

The liberals are dissatisfied with General Henry's change of policy.

Munoz Rivere announces his intention of going to Washington soon in order to "secure relief from the oppressive militarism," which, he says, "will estrange the Porto Ricans from the United States."

OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

Prominent Deputies Denounce Treatment of Court of Cassation.

Paris, February 9.—A score of deputies, including Brisson, Bourgeois, Barthou, Sarrien, Poincare, Pelletan and Millerand, have addressed an open letter to the government declaring their intention to uphold the supreme principles of justice as above all attacks. The manifesto asserts that there is no necessity to deprive the criminal chamber of the court of cassation of the right of rendering judgment in the Dreyfus case.

"M. Lebret, minister of justice, has testified," says those distinguished members of the chamber, "to the honesty of judges, and if the court is disqualified, it will mean the triumph of calumny. The honesty of the whole court of cassation will in turn be questioned, and the highest jurisdiction of the country will thus be placed by the executive power at the mercy of defamation."

In concluding the manifesto its signers say:

"The law proposed by the government is not a law of appeasement, but a law of civil discord, threatening the liberty, honor and security of the citizen, at a junction when the union of all republicans is required to defeat a combination of clerical reaction and Caesarism demagoguery preparing for a third time an assault upon the republic."

The general belief is that nothing now can save the Dupuy cabinet. In any event, tomorrow's debate in the chamber of deputies is expected to be very stormy.

IMPRISONED

for infringing upon *Apollinaris*

A party who REFILLED Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently confined FIVE WEEKS in MOYAMENSING PRISON, Philadelphia.

COMPLAINTS will receive vigorous attention if addressed to United Agency Co., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

SECOND OHIO BOYS MUSTER OUT TODAY

Macon People Do Not Like To Part With Them.

EVERYTHING IS IN SHAPE

And the Soldiers Will Soon Be on Way to Their Homes.

MATTHEWS WILL GET SEVERE SENTENCE

He Is the Negro Who Robbed Several Soldiers Wednesday Night—General News of Macon.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., February 9.—The Second Ohio regiment will be mustered out of the service tomorrow and the men will return to their homes as soon as possible after receiving their discharges. The regiment has been here about three months, during which time they made many friends in the city. Paymaster Cowden was seen this morning and he says the amount going to the regiment will be about $150,000. Everything was completed today. The muster rolls were examined, the clothing accounts looked into and the equipments inspected.

The mustering officers pronounced the books and equipments of the regiment in excellent shape and complimented Colonel Kuert on the splendid manner in which the books of the regiment was kept. Since the regiment has been here not a man has died nor has one been seriously sick. This speaks well for the location of an army camp at Macon, and the matter is now under consideration by the army officials.

The railroad men will have a great war tomorrow when the regiment is mustered out. The Central of Georgia railroad is counting on hauling ten of the companies, while the Southern is counting on the same thing. The passenger agents are here in large numbers and a battle will be waged tomorrow that will equal the battle of Santiago—in words. The chief man of the Central, and the one who is counted on to do the majority of the talking, is Walter Hawkins, of Jacksonville, Fla. The head man of the Southern is H. F. Cary. Both are re-enforced by numerous agents from all parts of the country.

A large number of Macon people will go out to the camp tomorrow and will give the boys a rousing send-off. The railroad people will have the trains at the camps, and it is very probable that a greater part of the men will leave from the camp instead of coming into the city.

It is with regret that the people of Macon see the regiment leave, as they have become very much attached to the men. They have contributed much to the pleasure of the people on several occasions, and at all times the men composing the regiment have proven themselves to be gentlemen in every respect.

A Bad Man.

Ben Matthews, the man arrested last night for robbing an officer of the Tenth immunes, was tried before Recorder Freeman this morning. In the trial it developed that he had also robbed a private soldier of a pistol just before robbing the officer of a coat. While the trial was in progress it was brought out that Matthews had shot a negro out near the camps last night and that the soldier was at the hospital and liable to die. On the charge of highway robbery he was bound over to the superior court under a $1,000 bond, and on the charge of shooting the soldier he was given over to Sheriff Westcott. Matthews enlisted in the army at Jacksonville, Fla., and has been with them ever since. It is expected that he will receive a severe sentence when the case comes up before Judge Felton in the superior court.

Jake Davis Dead.

Jake Davis, the negro who was shot by Frank Martin in the Georgia Southern yards several days ago, died at the city hospital this morning as a result of the wound received. The facts of the shooting was told in The Constitution several days ago. Davis was wounded in the abdomen and never recovered from the wound. Coroner Hollis summoned a jury this morning, but postponed the inquest until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Postmaster Hertz.

Postmaster J. H. Hertz left tonight for Washington, as a representative of the chamber of commerce, to look into the matter of the southern fast mail and a rural delivery for Bibb county. The question that is interesting the minds of the business men of the city is the southern fast mail. If the bill is not killed in the senate it will be a great injury to the merchants of this city and will cause them to lose a great deal of trade and money. The people of the county have also asked for a rural delivery, and as the plan is working very satisfactorily in Clarke county, it is very probable that it will be established here.

Ray's Immunes.

As was stated in The Constitution this morning, Ray's immunes will come to Macon to be mustered out. The following telegram was received this afternoon from Senator Bacon:

"Washington, D. C.—The president has directed that Ray's immunes be brought back to Macon and mustered out. The formal order by the war department will be issued as soon as the place in Cuba to assemble the regiment can be selected."

The news will be read with pleasure by the people of Macon, as there are a number of Macon boys in the regiment, and the fact that it was mustered in here makes the people feel that the regiment belongs to the city. They will probably occupy the camp of the Third engineers until they are mustered out.

More Trouble with the Provost.

Serious trouble was narrowly avoided this afternoon between Policeman Larry Travers and a colored provost guard named William Ford, of company K, Seventh immunes. It is remarkable that the provost should have acted in the manner he did, considering the serious disturbance caused by the provost guard on Tuesday afternoon, and in view of the further fact that their trial is still pending before the recorder. The difficulty this afternoon happened in front of provost headquarters, at the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. Patrolman Travers saw a drunken negro soldier on the sidewalk. The patrolman told Ford, who was on duty in front of headquarters, that he ought to make the drunken soldier go into headquarters. The provost insolently asked the policeman what business was it of his. The patrolman replied that if the provost did not take the drunken soldier off the street, he would carry him into headquarters.

The provost cursed the policeman and lurched his gun at him. Travers told the provost he was not afraid of his bluff, and started toward him, and a fatal clash might have occurred had not a superior officer come out of headquarters and interposed.

The outcome of the matter was the drunken soldier was taken into headquarters, and Provost Guard Ford was removed from duty in front of headquarters and another provost put in his place, and Ford, so it is understood, was put in the guardhouse. Travers entered headquarters to explain the matter and, it is said, some of the negro provost tried to strike him. The chief of police has made a written request of the provost marshal to have Guard Ford at recorder's court in the morning to answer for his conduct.

This morning the trial of the negro soldiers of the Tenth immunes and the colored provost guard of the Seventh immunes was resumed before the recorder for disorderly conduct, resisting the police and inciting riot on last Tuesday afternoon. The hearing was continued until Saturday. Lluetenant Colonel Comfort, Adjutant General Babcock, Provost Marshal Sinclair, Captains Davis and Wharton and other white officers, were in attendance on the court. The trial is exciting much interest.

NEW ERA FOR MEN.



Happy Marriage, Health, Energy and Long Life.

A magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies sent on trial and approval, without expense. *Not a dollar need be paid until results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.*

The Erie Medical Company's Appliance and Remedies have been talked of and written about till every man has heard of them.

The highest medical authorities in the world have lately commended them.

They possess marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore, and sustain.

They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life.

They stop drains that sap the energy.

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Failure impossible, age no barrier.

No C. O. D. scheme, nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write for sealed information.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

SOME CHANGES IN CANTON.

Business Firms Dissolve—Cherokee Superior Court.

Canton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The firm of Jones, Cobb & Richards has dissolved by mutual consent, Captain John B. Richards selling his interests to R. T. Jones, and the business will hereafter be conducted by R. T. Jones and W. S. Cobb, under the firm name of Jones & Cobb. This is one of the strongest and best firms in north Georgia.

The law firm of Millius & Mills has also dissolved, and each of these attorneys will hereafter conduct their law business separately. Colonel Millius will, however, assist Solicitor General Tom Hutcherson, of the Blue Ridge circuit, in the prosecution of lawbreakers in the counties of Pickens, Gilmer and Fanin.

Cherokee superior court convenes at Canton on the fourth Monday in this month, but the docket is light, and there will probably only be a two or three days' session.

King's chapel, a northern Methodist church and school building, was totally wrecked, and Mrs. "Bud" Hilton was slightly hurt. On the 25th of March, fifteen years ago, a cyclone most destructive to both life and property swept near and along the same track, following close on a cyclone in the northern part of the county, that was even more destructive than it was. Since then our section has been immune, as it were, from the unwelcome visits of these terrible monsters of the air.

IT STRUCK CHEROKEE COUNTY.

That Cyclone That Visited Georgia Last Sunday.

Canton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The cyclone of last Sunday morning which did so much damage at and near Statesboro, in Bartow county, struck in this vicinity about nine miles southeast of Canton about thirty minutes after it is reported to have done its work of destruction in Bartow county, and was evidently the same one as at Statesboro. The track of the cyclone in this county was from 100 to 200 yards wide and about six miles in length, sweeping across the eastern side of the county in a southwesterly to northeasterly course. While the destruction was not so great, perhaps, as at Statesboro, and there was no loss of life except two horses, yet the damage to property was considerable, and the loss falls quite heavily upon some of those whose houses were struck and demolished. The heaviest losers are reported to be Bud Helton, Charley Smith, J. E. Rudasille and George C. Smith.

DYE'S WILL COMES UP AGAIN.

This Time on Application To Pay the Heirs of Executors.

Elberton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Like Banquo's ghost, litigation over the famous Dye estate will not down. Yesterday, in the court of ordinary, Judge Bogg, ordinary of Madison county, presiding, Ordinary Burch, of Elbert, being disqualified, the Dye estate came up again, this time on application of E. B. Tate, who has been appointed administrator of the Dye estate for a settlement with the legal representatives of H. K. Gairdner and J. H. Grogan, former executors, both of whom are dead. The application was postponed because of the serious illness of Colonel I. C. VanDuzer, attorney for Mr. Tate.

This estate has been through every branch of the court, it would seem, and the prospect is that it is in court for some time yet. One of the peculiar incidents of the estate is that both executors have died, and several other parties connected with it in various ways. After the death of Mr. J. H. Grogan, G. E. Grogan was appointed his executor and by virtue of that office became co-executor of the Dye estate with Mr. H. K. Gairdner. Since then Mr. Gairdner has died, and after his death Mr. E. B. Tate was appointed administrator of the Dye estate, and he now seeks settlement with the representatives of the former executors.

It will be remembered that old man Wash Dye died several years ago, leaving a family of mulattoes and a large fortune. The old negress found $35,000 in money in the house after Mr. Dye's death and turned this over to his executors. The estate was valued at some $75,000. An effort was made to break the will, and out of this grew litigation upon the grounds of exorbitant fees charged the estate, and in this branch of the litigation Hon. T. W. Rucker, of Atlanta, represented the heirs. All of Mr. Dye's property was left to the mulatto children save a paltry sum left to his only brother. After going through all the courts the estate is yet unsettled in some particulars.

Mr. Dye lived a secluded life, contenting himself with his family of mulatto children, not caring for other social intercourse. Many stories, many of which are fanciful, have been told of his life, among them being one of an early romance, which the knowing ones claim to be the secret of his life.

In early youth he was quite a society man and was well known in Augusta and other places. He amassed a large fortune and lived to be quite an old man. Perhaps the real secret of his life will never be known.

Preparing for Work.

Americus, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The company of westerners who will establish a packing house here have about perfected arrangements for building, and will shortly be ready to begin work. In the beginning the company will handle about 500 dressed beeves per month, though the capacity will be largely increased if the business of shipping dressed meats proves as successful as anticipated.

WILL NOT PLANT SO MUCH COTTON

That Is the Way the Farmers of Muscogee Talk.

COLUMBUS' NEW INDUSTRY

Large Manufactory of Gins in Course of Construction.

SOLDIERS HAVE ALL LEFT THE CITY

Merchants Sorry They Have Departed, as Trade Was Lively During the Stay of the Boys.

Columbus, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The farmers of this section of Georgia and Alabama will take the advice of The Constitution and plant less cotton and raise more hog, hay and hominy this year. A prominent Columbus warehouseman remarked to your correspondent yesterday that fertilizer sales in this section would be 50 per cent off in his opinion. He said that every indication pointed to a greatly reduced cotton acreage, and in all probability the reduction in the amount of cotton planted would amount to at least 25 per cent. There will be a corresponding increase in corn, provision crops, etc.

The Lummus Gin Works.

Columbus's latest enterprise is the Lummus gin works. This plant, well-known throughout the southern states, has been removed from Juniper, Ga., to this city. It is located just southeast of the city on the Central of Georgia and Georgia and Alabama railways. The buildings for the new plant are now in course of construction. This is one of the best known gin manufacturing concerns in the south, and Columbus people are naturally gratified that such an extensive enterprise should remove its headquarters and plant to this city.

Soldiers Helped Business.

Since the departure of the soldiers Columbus merchants have been counting up their cash books and figuring on their profits out of the soldier trade. When the First West Virginia regiment was mustered out here they turned loose much money before its members left the city. One clothing firm in Columbus sold two hundred suits to the bluecoats, and took in altogether in three days $2,100. Several other clothing firms made similarly excellent records, and in this particular branch of business this extra trade was highly appreciated. The soldiers turned loose a great deal of money during their three months' stay in Columbus, and the people are sorry to see them go. There was much competition between the railroads as to which line should haul the soldiers away. Both the Central and the Southern ran special trains. The Central seems to have secured the larger number of the troops. The provost guards, which have been on duty here since the coming of the troops, have just been retired from active service and are no longer patrolling the streets. The men drill twice a day. It is not known just exactly when they will leave Columbus. Although the soldiers are gone, Columbus business houses still have a fairly good trade, considering the fact that it is between seasons.

Coldest of the Season.

Columbus has just experienced the coldest weather of the season. The thermometer has been hovering down below 20, and the coal men in Columbus have been smiling from ear to ear. Columbus has had her share of the rainy weather during this winter and the people are delighted at the change. The excessive rains have resulted in a considerable rising of the Chattahoochee river. It has been so high at times during the week that portions of the Eagle and Phenix mills had to shut down.

A Home Wedding.

Yesterday at noon, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Lummus, in Wynnton, Miss Cora Lummus was happily married to Mr. Charles Hartpence, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. B. Chester, of Talbotton. Mr. Ed Lummus, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The happy ceremony was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. The presents were numerous and costly. The couple left on the 5:25 train yesterday afternoon for Atlanta. Today they will depart for Washington city to spend the remainder of the week, when they will leave for Brooklyn, N. Y., their future home. The bride is the charming and accomplished daughter of Mr. E. F. Lummus, the well-known gin manufacturer of this city, while the groom, Mr. Hartpence, is a well-known business man of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE MILL.

Fire Near Tifton Destroys Valuable Property.

Tifton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The large sawmill plant belonging to Mr. George H. Padrick, near Stanton, twelve miles south of Tifton, was destroyed by fire night before last. The fire broke out about 9 o'clock and was at once beyond control. The entire mill plant, a new one, was consumed, except the dry kilns, which were saved by hard work. A large amount of lumber in the yard went up in smoke. The fire broke out in the shingle mill and is supposed to have originated with a spark from the slabpit. The mill was a new one, having been built during 1897, and cost between $15,000 and $20,000. Insurance for $5,500 was carried with Briggs Carson, of Tifton.

This is the second time within two years that Mr. Padrick has lost his entire sawmill plant by fire, and in each instance the loss fell heavily on him. But he is plucky and energetic, and intends to rebuild at once. He has leased the sawmill belonging to Mr. S. Harrell, near his own, and will begin sawing Monday, using the timber to rebuild his own.

The fire leaves a large number of men, some of whom are heads of families, out of employment, and Mr. Padrich's plucky determination to rebuild at once means a great deal to them.

CASE AGAINST MRS. GLEASON.

Sensational Evidence Expected To Be Given on Trial.

Augusta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Boykin Wright was sworn in before Judge Speer today as a special assistant of the United States attorney to assist in the prosecution of the case of the United States against Kate Gleason. This is a strange and sensational case. For a year or two Dr. Malone, a practicing physician of good standing in Augusta, has received the most scurrilous and obscure letters through the mail. Not only the doctor, but his patients have received them. Whenever it was found that he was practicing in a family, one of these letters, full of filth and obscenity, would find its way there, urging the family to beware of Dr. Malone. It seemed to be a persistent effort to break up Dr. Malone's business. Effort after effort was made to find the origin of the letters, but for a long time in vain. Last summer Postoffice Detective Barrow was detailed on the case with orders to keep at work until something was discovered. After nearly two months' stay in Augusta, he arrested Mrs. Kate Gleason, and the government has one or two of the Malone letters and claims that Mrs. Gleason was seen to put them in the mail box herself.

After a preliminary hearing last fall, at which only the side of the prosecution was heard, Mrs. Gleason was bound over to this term of court. The case is one that excites great interest, and sensational evidence is anticipated in the trial.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

Fatal Accident to a Farmer Near Quitman Yesterday.

Quitman, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Mr. J. K. McRae, a well-to-do farmer living about four miles from here, was killed this morning by a falling tree. It seems that his son was clearing some timbered land, and he had ridden over on horseback to see after the work. The young man cut a tree, and as it began to fall Mr. McRae saw that it would strike his horse, and ran to loose it and lead it out of danger, but was not quick enough, and was himself struck and killed by the falling tree.

THE OLD WOUND KILLED HIM.

David Brinson Dies from Effects of Wound Received at Gettysburg.

Americus, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—David K. Brinson, aprominent and esteemed citizen of Americus, died this morning after a lingering illness, from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the battle of Gettysburg. The deceased has been an invalid for several months, suffering greatly from the old wound. He was fifty-eight years old, and has resided in Americus since the close of the civil war. For fifteen years he wascity clerk and treasurer, besides holding other positions of trust. Camp SumterConfederate Veterans will attend the funeral tomorrow.

WATSON WILL SPEAK TODAY.

Defending Bagley in the Murder Trial at Cusseta.

Columbus, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—In the Bagley murder trial at Cusseta today the lawyers spoke all day long. A. A. Carson and E. J. Wynn spoke for the state; C. J. Thornton and J. H. Worrill for the defense. Tomorrow morning Thomas E. Watson speaks for the defense and J. H. Martin, of the prosecution, closes. The jury that is to decide Bagley's fate is composed of seven populists and five democrats.

NEGRO GIRL BURNED.

Her Parents Had Left Her Alone in the House.

Greensboro, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Near Veazey, a few days ago, the mother and other children of the family of Henry Jernigan left home to visit other negroes, Laura, a child ten years of age, being left at home with her father. Some time after the mother had left the house Henry also went away some distance into the woods with other negro men, and, it is said, they were gambling. Be that as it may, he was deaf to the screams of his child, and when the mother returned home was still absent. The mother found Laura's charred and almost lifeless body lying in the room, every rag of clothing, save the collar to her dress, being burned off, and the flesh baked to a hard or cindered mass. The child was unconscious and could not tell how the accident occurred. Nevertheless, she lived several hours after being found in her pitiable plight.

Waycross Items of Interest.

Waycross, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—It is announced here that Leighton W. Hubbard, formerly correspondent of the leading daily papers of the state, has married a young lady in Jacksonville. The bride's name was Miss Eddie M. Coffee.

The new purchasers of the Air-Line railroad have made a tour of inspection over the road to Douglas and express themselves as being very much pleased with their purchase. The first work mapped out by the directors is the putting of the present roadbed in first-class condition and extending the line to Ashley's still, three miles north of Douglas. J. S. Bailey & Co., had contracted for this extension and most of the work is already done. A number of new industries will be started up along the line of this road.

At a meeting of citizens yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Bank of Waycross, Colonel W. W. Sharpe, president of the board of trade, was requested to correspond with the parties who desire to establish the cotton factory and the sugar refinery, and whose addresses were furnished the meeting by Judge Joseph Tillman.

News Items from Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Columbus Water Company today the old board of officers was re-elected.

At the last meeting of the city council the Columbus Power Company petitioned council for the privilege of erecting poles and wiring the streets. The street committee of council met today and decided to recommend that the franchise be granted.

At her home, on East Highlands, today, Mrs. J. W. Story had a narrow escape from burning to death. Her clothing ignited and she screamed for help, to be rescued after being painfully burned.

Campbell Superior Court.

Fairburn, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Campbell superior court convened last Monday, Judge John S. Candler presiding. There was not a great deal of civil business on the docket, but the criminal business was heavy, being many misdemeanors and petty offenses of various kinds. There were about twenty convictions, most all of whom will go to the chaingang. Howell Wilson, colored, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for cow stealing. All those convicted were negroes. Jim Whatley and Webb Cox, white, were found not guilty of horse stealing.

Berrien County's Court.

Tifton, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Berrien's new $20,000 brick courthouse is approaching completion. It has been in process of erection for six months, and the contractors say they will have it ready for the March term of the superior court. It is a very handsome brick structure, with cupalo and town clock.

The book committee appointed by the last grand jury—W. H. Love, J. P. Lovett and M. W. Jones—is at work on the books of the county officers this week. They began Monday and will soon be through, finding the books, in the main, in good condition.

Child Falls Into the Fire.

Quitman, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—The infant child of Mr. Warren Bleeze, who lives near McRae, fell in the fire today and was so terribly burned that it cannot recover.

Dr. Cooper, whose serious illness was reported yesterday, is slightly better, and some hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Valdosta's Election.

Valdosta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Valdosta's municipal election came off today. The following ticket, which was nominated last Monday night, was elected without opposition: Mayor, Charles B. Peeples; councilmen, Colonel E. P. S. Denmark, O. K. Jones, C. R. Ashley, Maud R. Ousley, Thomas G. Crawford and John T. Roberts.

Valdosta will have a steam laundry at an early date. The plant has been shipped, and everything will be in operation by March 1st.

Inspecting Canned Roast Beef.

Savannah, Ga., February 9.—Department Commissary Ruhlers, on orders, began this morning an inspection of 600,000 pounds of canned roast beef in the government warehouse here awaiting shipment to Cuba on the supply ship Comal. So far the percentage of spoiled cans have been small. It is proposed that every pound that goes on the Comal this spring shall be in prime order.

WAR INVESTIGATING COMMISSION IS DONE

Report of the Board Has Been Placed in Hands of the President.

NO WHITEWASHING IS DONE

Members Call at White House in a Body To See Mr. McKinley.

THE COMING PAPER IS FORECASTED

One Member Declares That the Report Criticises Some Parties, but That the Evidence Warranted It.

Washington, February 9.—The report of the war investigating commission is in the hands of the president and the commission is dissolved. All of the members of the commission met by appointment at the white house at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon and were at once shown into the cabinet room, where they were received by the president. General Dodge, the chairman of the commission, presented the report, and in receiving it, the president congratulated the commissioners on the completion of their task.

Seated around the cabinet table the members went over their work in a general way, and at the request of the president, read portions of their report which covered certain points in which he had expressed an interest. The conference lasted about an hour and a half, and as the commissioners were about to leave, the president stated that he was satisfied that each member had done his whole duty. He had rendered them every assistance possible, and said that they would bear witness that he had not sought to influence them in any manner or in the slightest degree.

In speaking of the report today to a Star reporter, a prominent member of the commission said:

"The report does not whitewash. It criticises, but not persons or things not warranted by the evidence before us. We started out with the assumption that the conduct of the war was all right, and then went ahead to hear and call witnesses who said it was not. The report represents the honest opinion of every member of the commission. We were unanimous in adopting it. I say this, and I am of the opposite political facts and don't expect and don't want anything from the administration.

"I know that every line of the report represents my individual view, and if any member tried harder than I did to get at all the facts, I have yet to see him. There was no suppression or concealment and no point brought out in the evidence was evaded or glanced over. We never met before hearing a witness and agreed not to examine him upon matters that might turn out unfavorably. Everything that a man knew or thought he knew was the subject of inquiry, and I am satisfied when the country gets our report in full that there will be no complaint either as to our methods or results.

"The president never saw a line of our report before he received it officially; not a single word. Nor, indeed, has he ever talked with any of the committee about it. He has never in any way, by word or action or messenger, evinced a wish to have us develop anything but the truth or even touch upon the matter of our work.

"We have questioned more than 500 witnesses and the majority of them have some complaint that they wanted to relate. In no instance can it be proved that we have omitted to call any witness who has been brought to our attention as having important facts to disclose. But had we desired to whitewash the administration, we could have had 5,000 witnesses who could truthfully testify that the conduct of the war was all right.

"Of course there were some evils, but they were to be expected. The soldiers in the civil war never had hospitals or medical attention as good as was given them in the war with Spain, and their army ration then was not as eatable as it is now. The men who complained the most of the food we found were very generally the militiamen from the interiors of states and who had been allowed $2 per head for subsistence stores while they were in state camps. When they went into the active fighting they expected the same sort of thing.

"When questioned these men nearly all confessed to us that they always received the army ration. They had no right to expect any more. I could tell some very funny stories to illustrate this.

"There were many complaints brought to us that on their face were foolish and false, but we were willing to go to every trouble to inquire into every demand and charge."

The report may be in the hands of the president several days before being given official promulgation to enable full consideration of the document. It consists of between 60,000 and 65,000 words.

The Eagan incident is passed over without material mention, if at all, in view of General Eagan's revision of the statement that he originally made to them.

The references to General Miles commending the army, are devoted mainly to strictures on his course with reference to the beef issue as covered in his testimony. In this connection, a main point made, it is understood, is as to General Miles's failure to take prompt action in reporting on the beef and instead of waiting a long period before communicating the facts to the department and, meantime, with the information he gave in his possession and his judgment on the beef supplies made up, permitting beef he so vigorously condemned to be issued to the army. The fact that he was the only witness failing to testify upon oath is referred to.

CATARRH OF STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure of this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diatase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

Send for little book mailed free on stomach troubles by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.

DEATH OF DR. D. E. DREWRY.

An Old Citizen of Griffin Dies of Pneumonia.

Griffin, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Mr. D. E. Drewry died at his home on Thirteenth street this morning at 2:40 o'clock, after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He had been in feeble health for some time past, but having an indomitable will, he attended to his business affairs with unusual energy for one of his years.

The deceased was born at the old Drewry homestead, in this county, June 2, 1833, where he lived until a few years ago, when he moved to Griffin. He was a successful planter and accumulated considerable land, besides investing in valuable city property.

Mr. Drewry was a confederate veteran, enlisting in company I, Forty-fourth Alabama, under Captain A. W. Denman. His regiment was sent to the front during the seven days' fight around Richmond, but he was discharged on account of physical disabilities after serving about one year.

He returned home, but could not remain inactive while his beloved southland was calling for recruits, and in a short while he entered the hospital corps, where he remained until the close of the war.

The deceased was married twice—first to Miss Jennie Putnam, and after her death to Mrs. Annie Gray. Three children blessed the first union. They are L. D. Drewry, of Cincinnati; E. M. Drewry, of Chattanooga, and I. N. Drewry, of this city, all of whom survive him, as does this last wife.

He joined the Christian church in his young manhood and had always been a consistent member.

Mrs. Annie Henley, Griffin, Ga.

Griffin, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. Annie Nunnally Henley died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Nunnally, about three miles west of this city. Her death is one of peculiar sadness, as she leaves a husband who but thirteen months since led her to the marriage altar, and a little babe two weeks old. For several years prior to her marriage, as Miss Annie Nunnally, she was one of the teachers in the public schools, where she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact, and the announcement of her death carried sadness to many a little heart in Griffin yesterday.

The deceased is survived by a husband and child; her mother, Mrs. J. A. Nunnally; a sister, Mrs. R. C. Beaver, of Albertsville, Ala., and four brothers—H. E., C. A. and Dr. J. T. Nunnally, of this place, and A. D. Nunnally, of Cambria, Wy.

"EVANGELIST" SENT TO THE PEN

He Swindled People by Giving Them Worthless Checks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—Rev. John Henry Phillips was today convicted of obtaining goods under false pretenses and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Phillips is a traveling evangelist. In January, 1898, Phillips came to Athens, Tenn., held a meeting, met Miss Edna Hutsell, daughter of a wealthy farmer, married her and brought her to Chattanooga. Phillips bought several hundred dollars' worth of dress goods for his wife, giving in payment his personal checks. Buying a team and giving a check for it, he started to decamp, but was arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses. His checks were worthless. He did not have a dollar.

Farmers' Alliance Closes.

Washington, February 9.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has completed a two days' session here, during which many questions of interest were discussed. The meeting adopted a platform reaffirming the demands made at former gatherings, and in addition, made a plea for the extension of the rural free delivery postal service. J. C. Wilburn, of Old Point, S. C., was elected president.

Plummer Elected President.

New York, February 9.—Elbert F. Plummer has been elected treasurer of the newly organized Kentucky distilleries and warehouse committee.

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED."

Prices Go to Pieces, But Quality Remains Firm On All Winter Shoes For Men, Women And Children.

You can save on many lines of Men's Winter Shoes, from one dollar to two and two-fifty per pair—Think of it.

"Solid Comfort" in Every Shoe in This Store.

R. C. BLACK,

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall Street.

A. W. FARLINGER'S CANNED VEGETABLE DEP'T

Dunbar's Artichokes, per dozen	$5 50	Early June Peas, per dozen	1 05
Asparagus Tips, per dozen	2 75	Sifted June Peas, per dozen	1 50
Asparagus, per dozen	$2 75 to 4 35	Extra Sifted June Peas, per dozen	2 00
Baked Beans, 1s, per dozen	1 05	Pumpkins, per dozen	1 50
Baked Beans, 2s, per dozen	1 65	Squash, per dozen	1 50
Baked Beans, 3s, per dozen	2 20	Succotash, per dozen	1 50
Red Kidney Beans, per dozen	1 00	Tomatoes (Virginia), per dozen	75
Stringless Beans, per dozen	1 75	Tomatoes, fancy Delawares, per dozen	90
Lima Beans, per dozen	95	Tomatoes, 3 lb. N. J., per dozen	1 10
Corn Sugar, per dozen	1 10	Special drives this week on Sugar Corn at, per dozen, $1.00.	
Corn Main Sugar, per dozen	1 55	Only department grocery store in the south.	
Okra, per dozen	1 15		
Okra and Tomatoes, per dozen	1 00		

Special attention given to mail orders.

A. W. FARLINGER,

FANCY GROCER, 321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

FARMERS ARE INTERESTED.

INTERSTATE INSTITUTE HOLDS THREE SESSIONS IN VICKSBURG.

Subjects Planters Are Watching Were Discussed by Experienced Men.

Vicksburg, Miss., February 9.—The interstate farmers' institute held three sessions today, the first assembling at 9 o'clock this morning. The first speaker, Professor W. L. Hutchinson, of Mississippi agricultural experiment station, took as his subject "Mississippi Soils and Their Capacities." A general discussion followed, participated in by members of the convention. Professor Hoecker, University of Minnesota, chose as his subject "The Dairy Cow as a Restorer of Fertility."

"Cotton Seed and its Products" was ably handled by Professor Kilgore, Mississippi state chemist.

The principal speakers at the afternoon session were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau.

Mr. Wilson's subject was "The Department of Agriculture." After telling of what his department is doing for the farmers, the speaker touched upon the army beef scandal. The department, he said, stands between the meat producer and the meat consumers, and in the event that any evidence is obtained that chemicals were used in putting up the beef, the influence of the department would be thrown against the producers.

Professor Moore explained the relations of the bureau to the farmers.

Professor Stubbs, director of the Louisiana experimental station, was the only speaker at the night session, his topic being "Southern Agriculture."

JUDGE SPEER GROWS ELOQUENT.

Undoubtedly Believes Uncle Sam Will Hold the Philippines.

Augusta, Ga., February 9.—(Special.)—Judge Emory Speer evidently believes that we have taken the Philippines for "keeps," for in his charge to the grand jury in the United States court today, while expatiating on the glory of our country, he said:

"On the home of liberty, protected by the ages of the constitution, the shadows of night will never completely fall. When the God of day, rejoicing in the east, illumines the feathery frontage of Porto Rico, the golden glories of his departing smile is yet reflected from the coalescent waters that bathe the ice-bound islands of Alaska, and when his first beams salute the granitic coast of New England, the softened shades of evening have scarcely fallen on the palm and the cocoa groves of those islands of the orient where even now the guns of Otis and Dewey are proclaiming to mankind that the genius of America takes no step backward."

Will Not Be Prosecuted.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—R. B. McConnell, who shot and killed his father, A. H. McConnell, while beating his wife last night, was today held on $1,000 bond to the criminal court. His relatives stated that there would be no prosecution.

The prosecution has paid the costs in the cases against J. T. Leonard, charged with stealing $2,000 worth of lard from the Nashville Packing Company, and a nolle will be entered.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
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MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, 362 Second street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 200 Broad street.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1899.

The Scheme of Mr. Rhodes.

Ex-Premier Cecil Rhodes, of Cape Colony, is again in London. On this trip the South African magnate is not vexed with the same trepidation of spirit that worried him on his last trip; since he returns home at the present time for the purpose of interesting British capitalists in the construction of the proposed railway system between Cape Town and Cairo.

Between Cape Town and Cairo, in the most direct line of survey, there stretches the distance of four thousand miles, but such is the rough and uneven character of the country in the interior of the dark continent that the route of the proposed railway system cannot possibly fall short of six thousand miles in length. If the scheme of Mr. Rhodes is successfully put into effect, it will closely rival the great project in which Russia is engaged at the present time.

But some progress has already been made in this direction, and the scheme of Mr. Rhodes is not purely speculative. Two links of the proposed railway system are even now in practical operation, viz, the Nile Valley line, which Sir Herbert Kitchener has recently constructed from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and the Cape Town and Wellington line, which has recently been projected to Fort Salisbury. In length, the former line measures 1,300 miles and the latter 1,600 miles, aggregating the total of 3,900 miles. From these figures it seems that the bulk of the proposed railway system has already been completed, and that little remains but to connect the terminal points of the two lines which are in existence at the present time, and build another short line from Wady Halfa to Cairo. Of course, this task is involved in difficulties; but with the aid of British capital, anything short of absolute impossibilities can be successfully overcome.

On account of the paramount importance of the proposed railway system between Cape Town and Cairo, from the standpoint of British interests, commercial and political, there is little reason to doubt that Mr. Rhodes will eventually put into effect the scheme upon which he is bent. If fortune smiles upon him in this endeavor, he will wear still another feather in his cap.

A Dubious Critic.

The Charleston News and Courier puts itself in a rather dubious position by attempting a criticism of the vote cast by Senator McLaurin in favor of the ratification of the treaty of peace.

The News and Courier states: "Senator McLaurin did not change his attitude upon the question without advisement." This declaration is susceptible of two constructions; the one which would charge dishonor upon Senator McLaurin by creating the impression that he had been "waited upon" and induced to do a thing which he ought not to have done, and the other, that he "changed his attitude" upon the question.

The first suggestion is one which will be indignantly repudiated by all who know Senator McLaurin, because they know him to be a man of sterling worth, devoted to his country and conscious of the dignity of his position.

The second assertion is one which is not based upon facts. Senator McLaurin did not change his attitude upon this queston in any sense. He declared himself at first as opposed to political expansion. He declares himself as being still opposed to political expansion. The only question which he had to consider was whether the ratification of a treaty of peace with Spain should be incumbered by outside issues, which would continue Spain as a party to all further negotiations. Senator McLaurin wisely concluded that the first duty of the United States was to get rid of its armed enemy, and to secure beyond question the right and title by which it would proceed with further legislation in regard to the Philippine islands. With the signing of that treaty Spain has been dismissed, and now we are in a condition to take up that quarrel, about which The News and Courier was so prematurely agitated, and to deal with it upon high democratic grounds. So much for Senator McLaurin's vote for ratification and the grounds which led to it.

The real humor of the editorial of The News and Courier is in the sentence in which it declares that Senator McLaurin set himself "in opposition to a majority of his party associates in the senate." Ye heavens! what a charge from such a source.

When the democratic majority in the senate was doing its duty in the face of an arrogant republican foe, it was The News and Courier which carried the dagger for the reputation of the members thereof. When a president of the United States, elected ostensibly as a democrat, set himself in opposition to the democratic majority of both senate and house, it was The News and Courier which stood beside the man who defied the organized power of his party. When the democracy of the nation, through its organized channels, from state to state sent up indignant delegations to protest against the crucifixion to which Cleveland had submitted the democratic party, it was The News and Courier which sulked in its tent and gave comfort to the enemy, even though that enemy was the apostle of the negro propaganda and a high protective tariff. In the affairs of its own state it is The News and Courier which has paid the part of recalcitrant for the last ten years in its violent attacks upon democratic organization and the democratic nominees.

When men start to criticise the actions of others, it would be well for them to examine their own skirts, and judged by this rule, The Charleston News and Courier is in no position to criticise the position of any one toward a democratic majority in senate or house.

Senator McLaurin, however, is aware of these facts, as is every reader of The News and Courier, so that this attack will be regarded in the light of a joke, though the humor be somewhat heavily veiled.

Governor Bullock's Card.

We publish elsewhere a communication from ex-Governor R. B. Bullock in reference to an editorial in yesterday's Constitution in which The Constitution discussed the question of the public ownership of railroads, taking the position that the state of Georgia had gone a long way toward solving the problem by leasing its property, under well defined conditions protecting the interests of the public. Under such a system the people derive such benefit as is to be obtained from public ownership, without being exposed to the dangers of political manipulation, which is certain to follow the administration of such property by the state itself.

In reference to the exception taken by Governor Bullock to The Constitution's incidental illustration of the political administration of the state road during the reconstruction period, we have only this to say; that the record of the road at that time is a public matter with which the people of the state are well acquainted. The Constitution has neither the space nor the inclination to reopen that chapter. We cheerfully extend to Governor Bullock the full credit he deserves for the part he played in leasing the road, and the state has since vindicated his good judgment in the matter by making a new lease after the first one expired.

The Constitution believes that the operation of the road during Governor Bullock's administration but serves to assist in demonstration of the fact that the management of the affairs of any railroad by a state will result in public scandal. It has been so shown wherever it has been tried, and it will be, so long as politicians can use public property for their own selfish ends.

Governor Bullock has, undoubtedly, entirely misconstrued The Constitution's reference of yesterday as a personal animadversion. Nothing was further from out thought. The Constitution has so often expressed its opinion of him as a good, solid, substantial citizen, that it would be superfluous to repeat it here. Let us suggest in a friendly way, however, that in referring to the reconstruction period, there is much that can be presented without being considered as personally embracing Governor Bullock. He does himself an injustice by his oversensitiveness.

The Volunteers of Manila.

The effective work done by the volunteer forces in the battle of Manila is finding praise from the press in general.

Referring to this question, The New York Times has this to say:

> Nobody could work from the Philippines a "pull" in Washington. If the volunteers at Manila "are rapidly becoming the equals of the regulars," it is because they have had the great good fortune of having traveled 15,000 miles from the war department.

The facts stated by The Times have even a wider application than is given to them by that paper. Early in the mobilization of our volunteer forces it became evident that organization was disregarded, and that politics was having full sway in the creation of the new regiments which were to go to the front.

President McKinley's call was for the national guard to be mustered into service. In every state in the union this national guard was fully officered and equipped. The different states had spent large sums of money for the purpose of perfecting the condition of these troops. When, therfore, the governors of the different states, disregarding organization, began to distribute about lieutenancies and captaincies where they would do most good in future political campaigns, the esprit de corps of the national guard was destroyed. Men who had spent years in bringing troops to perfection were ignored, and men who had never given one single day's attention to military affairs were brought in and placed in command of companies and regiments.

This being the case in the state, it, of course, followed that higher up the same evil was repeated, and it is no wonder that the volunteers sent to Santiago, sidetracked as they had been, divorced from their military associates as they had been, should have felt a want of elan and spirit. It was not their fault. It was simply the reflex of the unjust treatment to which they had been subjected by men whose heads were bent on planting political favors, rather than advancing the interest of the army.

As to Anti-Cigarette Laws.

The fact that an anti-cigarette bill has been favorably reported in the Alabama legislature serves to call attention to the senselessness and futility of such prohibitive measures as these.

One or two other states have enacted such statutes in the last few years, and found them to be dead letter laws. There have been spasmodic attempts to enforce them, but in every instance the person who had the slightest desire to smoke could gratify his appetite, no matter whether his age was seven or seventy-seven years. The restriction thus placed on the sale of cigarettes has led to subterfuges that have developed more latent rascality in young America than years of cigarette smoking could have produced, and by giving unscrupulous dealers an opportunity to get in their slick work has demoralized straight business and hurt the legitimate tobacco trade in its other branches. Cigarette prohibition doesn't prohibit. If anyone doubts this, they have only to observe the countless youths palpably under age smoking the interdicted weeds on our own streets.

Isolated instances have been found in which excessive cigarette smoking produced deplorable results, but it has never been established that an indulgence in any other form of tobacco in like excessive quantities would not have had the same effect on the system of an immature boy. One can buy a package of tobacco, roll some of it into a cigarette, smoke it and be anathematized by those who use tobacco in other fashions, or not at all. Let him pour some of the same brand into a pipe, and he may puff away all day without fear of interference or criticism.

Time after time analyses of cigarettes on the market have established that they were composed simply of mild tobacco. To pass an anti-cigarette law of any kind is to uselessly usurp space on the statute book of a state. But if law-makers are going to enact any sort of a measure of this nature, let them deny minors the use of tobacco altogether. This is the only rational view of the matter.

Money Seeking Investment.

In an article elsewhere the financial situation is well explained.

The money which has been so long locked up in what has been known as giltedge securities is falling through from its own weight. The smashing of the interest rate has brought about such a condition of things that large money holders are glad to get 3 per cent—a rate at which a man with $100,000 would have but a very poor income.

That money must find profitable investment, which is only possible by a return to the productive interests. Real estate, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and every other form of development must be resorted to. The changes which are ahead are sure to be decided and advantageous.

The Race Issue in Jamaica.

Reports from the island of Jamaica would seem to indicate that troublous race questions are not peculiar to the United States.

As the result of a recent legislative election in one of the provinces a full-blooded negro was elected over a white man. Immediately half the white and black magistrates and members of the parochial board in that district resigned as a protest against this indignity, and further disturbance is threatened. The police have been called on for assistance in quelling several riots, and preparations are being made to calm resistance to the reversion of the order of things.

Wherein abides a valuable lesson for those of the United States who think that race prejudice is confined to this country. It exists wherever races of varying degrees of superiority are thrown into daily contact, and the sooner our national legislative philosophers realize the truth of this assertion and the impossibilty of changing involuntary human attributes, the sooner will outbreaks and annoyances from this cause be rated at their true value, and each party to them be credited with their just share of the blame and immunity.

"For Men Only."

The fair sex in Webster, City, Ia., is once more raising the issue as to whether revival or religious meetings should be held for men only. The Protestant Ministerial Association of that city is now holding a series of revivals from admission to which all females are barred, and the latter are supporting a very healthy kick, contending that no meetings should be given at which women cannot be present equally with them.

There is more logic, possibly, in the position they assume than appears at first glance. Whoever has attended one of these meetings cannot deny that the larger part of the audience are drawn thither through vulgar curiosity in the hope of hearing from the lips of reprobates and preachers stories which are otherwise reserved for the exclusive man's club or the workingman's barroom. It is hard to see where anything can be gained by the employment of such methods as these. Men who are not reached by the gospel preached from a clean pulpit, with their wives or sisters or mothers or sweethearts at their elbows, are no more open to appeals addressed to members of their sex when surrounded by morbid-minded men and gaping boys drinking in all that the preacher deems proper to pour forth.

The Master of men never resorted to such plans as these to make converts or to dissseminate His doctrines. It will be well for evangelists who do to remember that He was the most eminently successful of their class, and that He never uttered a word to which an honest and sensible woman could take objection.

Death of Count Caprivi.

Count George Leo von Caprivi, formerly chancellor of the German empire, is dead.

The count is one of a number of men who will be remembered not for what they did, but because of the men with whom they came in contact.

When the young Emperor Wilhelm began to tire of the Iron Chancellor, he looked around for one on whom he could rely to take his place. He found his man in Count Caprivi, who rattled round for a few years in the overlarge shoes of Bismarck, and finally retired to other service. By this act he has secured a place in any possible biography which may be written of Bismarck, and is thus sure of a reflected glory which will serve to keep his name alive.

The count displayed a little foresight last March when he declared that the United States would wipe out the power of Spain. "Ignominious defeat," said he, "will surely be in store for Spain. The United States need not fire a single cannon shot."

But the count is dead, and we will have to dismiss him to the shades which already envelop his great adversary.

The Macs Coming Out Strong.

From The Washington Post.

There are four Macs in the senate—McBride, McEnery, McLaurin and McMillan. Two are democrats and two republicans. But they all voted for the treaty, and two of them—McEnery and McLaurin—secured its ratification. Our citizens of Scotch descent are very solid members of society. They seldom get left in any important matter in which progress, prosperity and patriotism are involved. It is a pretty safe thing to bet on the Scotchman. He makes it his business to keep on the winning side, and it is due to him to say that, canny though he may be in ordinary things, he is willing to risk a little, sometimes much, where his feelings and convictions are concerned. He is a good, solid standby in the hour of need. Hoot, mon!

It Is Wheeler's Choice.

From the Baltimore Sun.

As for General Wheeler, it rests entirely with him whether he will serve in the next congress, as he has already been elected without opposition, and can take his seat if he gives up the commission in the army.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Ballad of Letitia.

I.

Letitia had lovers a score—ay, and more!
And this one brought riches and splendor;
And that one brought fame
And the light of a name
To plead for her heart's love so tender.
But it's ho! for the dreamer with nothing to bring—
With never a necklace or round of a ring,
Who dwelt in the vales where the mockingbirds sing,
With nothing but true love to render!

II.

O fair were the lovers, and many and sweet
Were the love words they brought to the wooing;
And gold hath a glitter,
And poverty's bitter—
A phantom forever pursuing.
But ho! for the dreamer with nothing to bring
Save a rose from the reddened sweet lips o' the spring—
A rose—O my masters!—a rose for a ring!—
A rose for a rival's undoing!

III.

"And whither, Letitia—ah, whither away
From the skies that bend brightly above you?
And hark you, bright eyes,
To the words o' the wise:
Let the gifts of your glad lovers move you!"
But ho! for the dreamer with nothing to bring—
In the blossomy vales where the mockingbirds sing!
And the rose to her lips, and "Goodby to the ring!"
And "I love you! I love you! I love you!"

* * * * *

The Colonel Was Game.

A good story is told The Constitution of the colonel of the Third Kentucky, which has just arrived in Cardenas. At Matanzas the colonel, who is a Kentuckian by the name of Smith, ordered cars to remove his men to Cardenas. The cars were ordered for 6:30 a. m. At 9:30 the cars had not showed up.

The colonel was "mad." He stalked into the railroad superintendent's office and wanted to know why the cars were not ready.

The superintendent was writing, and paid no attention to the colonel.

The colonel repeated his question.

The superintendent still did not answer.

The colonel fairly roared, and asked the superintendent if he had not heard the question.

The superintendent answered, "yes."

"Then," yelled the colonel, "why in the blankety blazes didn't you answer?"

"Because," said the superintendent, pompously, "I am a railroad superintendent, and I am accustomed to having men remove their hats in my office."

"I don't give a damn what you are," retorted the colonel. "I am a sovereign in my country, and do you get out of that chair pretty quick, and attend to those cars, or I'll telegraph General Brooke about you."

The Spanish railroad superintendent "got."

* * * * *

In the Sunlight.

The land's in the sunlight! Believe it,
For all the unreasoning rain;
And ever on high
Shine the lights o' the sky
On hill top and meadow and plain.

The land's in the sunlight! A singing
Of birds in the valleys of gloom;
Fair seeds for the sowing
Where thistles were growing,
That will brighten with beauty and bloom.

The land's in the sunlight! And sorrow
Is lost in the ripple of song.
There is hope for today—
There are joys on the way,
And the world moves in music along!

* * * * *

A Hard-Headed Prisoner.

In the trial of a negro, in a Decatur county court, for horse-stealing, the judge asked the prisoner:

"Have you any defense?"

"Any er de fence, suh? No, suh! I didn't take de fence. De fence wuzn't what I wuz atter."

"I mean," explained the judge, "have you any one to represent you?"

"No, suh. I did vote fer Marse William fer representative, but he made such a po' showin' in de legislatur' dat dey tu'ned him down w'en he axed ter go back."

"You seem to be a hard-headed fellow," remarked the judge.

"Yes, suh, Mister Jedge—you right erbout dat. Ef I hadn't er been so ha'd-headed I wouldn't a stole dat hoss!"

* * * * *

Don't You?

Hear the chimes
Of brighter times—
Jingling dollars—tingling dimes,
Sweeter roses—sweeter rhymes—
Hear the chimes
Of brighter times!

* * * * *

The Billville Banner.

Our city contemporary, The Constitution, says there is $1,160,000,000 lying around loose in the south. If the Atlanta real estate men don't head us off before we can get to it we're going to make a desperate effort to locate it and fence it in.

Gold has been discovered in five different places in our county; but when the people heard that they would have to jerk their coats and dig for it they returned sorrowfully home and ordered happiness on credit.

As soon as the Billville immunes have recovered from yellow fever they are going to return and try to content themselves with the home-made chills.

Two Billville regiments have been shipped to the Philippines; but as for us, the Georgia pines and cornbread fill all our dreams of glory.

* * * * *

For All It's Cold.

Spring is smiling on the way;
All the world is sunny;
Comes a glory to the day,
And the rose drips honey.

* * * * *

Kipling and the Platform.

Rudyard Kipling has steadily refused all offers to take the lecture platform. His words are worth fifteen cents apiece, and even the most extravagant American audiences admit that they cannot afford to hear him at that figure. Every time he says "Good morning" to a neighbor it's thirty cents blown to the winds; and once, when he is said to have shouted in meeting, the old deacons sighed and muttered: "O that we had the price of that shout in the contribution box for the benefit of the heathen he writes about!"

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Governor Bullock.

Editor Constitution—Your editorial of this morning, "Government Ownership," answering an Atlanta correspondent, who asks you whether government ownership of railroads is feasible, and if such ownership has ever been tried, commands attention.

The settled policy of our state and of our chief cities from the days of Oglethorpe to the constitution of 1877 has been in favor of aiding all needed public improvements. State aid to the construction of railroads in Georgia put our state a long way in the lead before 1860, and the aid of her cities by developing water powers gave an impetus to her manufacturing industries that justified the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens in christening Georgia as the "New England of the south."

State aid promoted the building of railroads from Augusta, where it connected with the river and the South Carolina road from Charleston up to Atlanta and from Savannah to Atlanta. This aid was in the nature of a banking privilege whereby paper money for several times the value of the railroad was authorized to be issued. But when tidewater connection from Charleston and Savannah had been secured with Atlanta, even the stimulus of banking privileges was not sufficient to induce private capital to build a railroad from Atlanta across the mountains to connect with the Tennessee river and beyond. Under these circumstances the wise fathers of our state built the "state road"—the Western and Atlantic—from Atlanta to Chattanooga and paid for it from the state treasury, out of the money collected from the people in taxes. Through all the vicissitudes that have fallen upon us since 1860 neither the state nor her people have lost one dollar because of these roads. The bank notes were all redeemed and the state still owns her railroad properly, which is now paying an annual interest of 10 per cent upon its value. In order to secure railroad connection below Savannah and with the southwest, the state became a subscriber to stock in the Savannah and Gulf road and paid from the treasury a large sum of money on that subscription. The misfortunes of war left this road bankrupt, and the state lost its cash investment, although that road is still in successful operation, affording all the benefits to the people expected from its construction.

The limitations upon state aid put in the constitution of 1868 seemed to be safer for the state than the unrestrained authority vested in the legislature theretofore. Under the constitution of 1868 this aid was limited to the state's endorsement of first mortgage bonds for one-half the cost of the roads authorized to be built, with the right of the state to take possession of the property in case of any default. Under these limitations about 600 miles of railroad were built within the state under legislative authority. These new roads opened up to settlement and traffic large sections of territory in the state rich in timber, mines and agricultural lands, and thereby greatly enhanced values for taxation.

The excitement of bitter political contention, growing out of the congressional policy of reconstruction after the war, caused these state guarantees or endorsements to be disallowed—repudiated—by an adverse legislative majority; and this repudiation was subsequently made permanent by a constitutional provision prohibiting the courts of our state hearing or determining any issue involving the state's legal liability.

In the case of one or more roads built under this authority, but not completed before the political reaction, the state has recognized its indorsed liability, paid the interest and taken possession of the railroad. So far under state control, more than the state's liability has been earned and the state is at no loss.

This recital covers our state's experience as to the aid and ownership of railroads. But does The Constitution recall occurrences of only thirty years old? else why this paragraph—

"After the war was over it may well be imagined that the income and patronage of a great railroad was too much for the carpet baggers to resist, so that in a few years its management became a public scandal."

There was no fact in the management of the state railroad to make it a "public scandal." Nor was any public criticism made except through partisan newspapers for political effect against my administration. The operation of the road was carefully arranged to promote the interests of the people, and of the enterprises tributary to its lines. In this we were highly successful.

Necessarily when you say "carpet baggers" in this connection you refer to the republican or reconstruction administration—of my term of office. I was not a "carpet bagger," neither were the officers of my administration. During no part of my term was the legislature dominated or controlled by men who were new to Georgia. The superintendents of the state road appointed by me were not "carpet baggers." One of them, Colonel E. Hulbert, was a Georgian thoroughly identified with the confederate service, and the other, Captain Blodgett, a native of Augusta, Ga., though a whig and union man before the war, raised an artillery company and joined the confederate army. No fraud or malfeasance has ever yet been proven against their management of the state road. The lease of this road which you properly commend was made at my instigation, and with my official approval, under a law passed by a republican legislature. If we had been afflicted with the itch for spoils with which you now charge us, is it likely that a lease which you commend would ever have been consummated?

In this hey-day of lovesick loyalty, when the republican party of the north and the organization of the Grand Army of the Republis has extended its heart and hand with fraternal fogetfulness of our confederated effort to remodel the republic, is there no forgiveness for those of us at home here who wear the emblem of Confederate Veterans, and who, after being defeated in war, made an honest and successful effort to re-establish civil government in our state by accepting the harsh and final terms offered by the government to which we had given our parole. Is it too much for us to ask of you that we be permitted to spend the few years yet remaining to us without being denounced among our own people as carpet baggers and thieves?

There was no legislation or executive action during my term which was not advantageous to Georgia. General prosperity was greater and taxation much less than at any time since; and I am perfectly willing to be judged by the record.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1899.

Editor Constitution—Please state the meaning of the proper name "Azilia." In 1717 the tract of country lying between the Savannah and Altamaha river (now embraced within the limits of Georgia), was granted to Sir Robert Montgomery, and he named the territory the "Margravate of Azilia." I would like to know the meaning of "Azilia," which is, so I have supposed, derived from the proper name "Azilis," which is either of Latin or Greek origin, I am not sure which.

2. Please publish a short sketch of the life of Hugh McCall, author of McCall's "History of Georgia."

WILLIAM B. COLLINS.

Thomson, Ga., February 5, 1899.

Mr. Charles Edgeworth Jones, of Augusta, furnishes this answer:

1. With regard to the signification of Azilia, we would suggest that the Margravate was probably so named in compliment to the flower Azalea, which, as we understand, then grew in profusion throughout that region. As Azilia was the old spelling of the floral word, our theory has the groundwork of possibility. Azalea is derived from a Greek word meaning dry, and is so called because the flower grows best in dry ground.

2. Hugh McCall was born in South Carolina in 1767. He became ensign of the Third sub-legion May 12, 1794; first lieutenant May 1, 1798; deputy paymaster January 31, 1800; was advanced to the grade of captain in August of last named year. Upon the reorganization of the army in 1802, he was retained in the Second infantry; receiving the brevet rank of major July 10, 1812, and being mustered out of service July 15, 1815. He became military storekeeper at Savannah, Ga., March 31, 1818, and at Charleston, S. C., May, 1821. He published a "History of Georgia" in two volumes, the first appearing in 1811 and the other in 1816. The revolutionary portion of his narrative is very valuable. Of this history Jared Sparks, the noted writer, said that the work had "its merits, but the author labored under disadvantages, and his materials were scanty." Major McCall died, after a lingering illness, in Savannah, Ga., June 10, 1824, being then in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

MONEY IS SEEKING INVESTMENT IN THE PRODUCTIVE FIELDS OF LABOR

Interest-Making Has Been Broken, and Dividends Must Take Its Place. Only Three Per Cent for Money, While Other Forms of Investment Will Bring Fifteen Per Cemt.

"What constitutes a competency, viewed from the standpoint of dollars and cents?"

This was a question which was thrown at Mr. Jacob Haas, one of Atlanta's most experienced financiers. Looking up quickly, and counting up an interest rate of 3 per cent, he answered:

"The man with $100,000 out at interest would not receive an income as great as is paid to many employees in this city."

This answer, knocking out faith in the impression that $100,000 constituted a fortune, suggested a train of thought which leads to astonishing conclusions. In the first place, the interest rate has been knocked to smithereens, and the possibility of making a large income out of what has hitherto been considerad a large fortune is entirely illusory.

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Take a man, for instance, and give him $100,000 with which to start out 'n life. The idea is not that he is to make inroads upon that sum and scatter it as he goes, but that he is to invest it so that it will bring him, in the easiest manner, a competency upon which he can retire from the active affairs of life. There was a time when interest rates were high, and such a thing as this was possible. In the days when capital could command 1 per cent per month, or later when it could command 8 per cent per annum or 6, some approach to an income might have been made. Without attempting to enter into the arena of financial politics, it is undoubtedly true that during the past three years there has been, among the moneyed men of the country, an avoidance of productive investments and a disposition to resort to the safer field of usury. This word is not used in its offensive sense, but in the sense of making money earn an income out of which the owner could gain a sufficiency.

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The result of this continued consolidation of moneyed capital has had the effect which might have been anticipated from the first. It has been frequently the case that money, to the amount of millions upon millions, has been idle in the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Even today Boston banks are glad to dispose of their money at 3 per cent, provided the security is safe, and the 3 per cent is better than nothing at all. Now, what is the natural result of this banking up of the streams of finance? It is ruin to the owner to allow his capital to stand idle. He must invest it somewhere, at some rate, that will be better than letting it lie idle in bank, which is but the prelude to eating up the corpus itself. It is in this emergency that these men have been forced to look about for other investments, timidly it is true, but desperately, since the strait they are in is one of great emergency.

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Hence we see the rush upon the stocks of first-class railroad and other institutions, many of which, in the keen competition for their possession, have passed from recent quotations of 50 and 80 up to $1.25, $1.30 and even $1.50. This keen competition has not been brought by the increased dividend-bearing value of the stock, but because they are regarded as certain to produce some income, which will prove a welcome relief to those whose money has been lying up in the bank. The dividends paid by these different properties have not produced and will not produce a greater profit than 3 per cent on the money invested in their purchase. Not only is this true of business property, but the same thing is true of United States, state and municipal bonds, which can be floated for 4, 3½ and 3 per cent, according to the exigencies of each particular case. It is but a few weeks since that we had an example of this kind in our own city, when an issue of bonds was sought for by representatives of syndicates in almost every large city of the union. Even the occasional loans have felt the influence of this decreased rate, and trust companies are glad to renew at 5 and 6 per cent, which include large commission fees, loans now expiring, which were originally made for 8 per cent, minus the commission.

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As a natural result of this damming up of money, the question is asked: What is the future to be? The loaning of money on interest no longer pays. The purchase of high-priced stocks, in which the premium eats up the dividend, must also come to an end. Therefore, there is but one recourse left open, and that is a resort to producing industries. A million dollars is a large amount of money, and while we may talk glibly of this person or that who is said to have a million, when the time comes to count the cold cash, the million is not there! If a man were to make his appearance in the city of Atlanta today with $500,000 of actual coin he would be looked upon as a Croesus, a very rich man, and yet, when after he had gone to the expense of investing safely the entire sum at about 3 per cent, his income would be only $15,000 a year. Surely this is not an income with which a man can afford fast horses, wine suppers, trips to Europe and other enjoyments said to go with wealth! It would soon be found that unless he invested that money in some productive enterprise and added his own enterprise and skill to its development, that he would not cut such a big swath after all.

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All this leads to the inevitable conclusion that money cannot make money.

It was never intended by the law of nature that it should make money.

The money making capacity lies in the raw products of the earth, which money may assist in developing, but which it cannot create.

We have, therefore, ahead of us an era of productive development. The note shavers, the interest makers, the coupon clippers are at their wit's end. They must now go out into the forests, to the mines, to the fields, to the factories and into real estate if they would find something which would create wealth and develop and grow so as to give them a competency. They must come to the conclusion that while we may not have the free coinage of silver, we still have the free coinage of the mind, which can set in motion the wheels of progress. Real estate, lying as it does at the bottom of all progress, has already shown, in many ways, the effect of the coming revival. But without awaiting whatever advantages that revival may have in store for us, an investigation of the productive capacity of real estate as it stands today will show that it is far better than money loaned out at interest, bringing in to the original owner after all expenses are considered, not quite 3 per cent.

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Let us take, for instance, real estate in the country. It is certain that we could never strike a worse year for agriculture than the one through which we are now passing. With cotton at from 5 to 6 cents a pound, there has been a universal cry of hard times and inadequate return. One thousand dollars will buy, at $10 an acre, 100 acres of good land. As a matter of fact, this land is actually selling at $5, $6 and $7 an acre, but let us suppose that in view of some extra advantages $10 an acre is paid for it. Under the present method of renting land this 100 acres can be divided into three one-horse farms, each of which pays to the landlord two bales of cotton delivered to the nearest market. If a farmer, riding in from Campbell county yesterday, had brought with him one bale of cotton, he would have received for it $37, therefore the six bales which the landlord would get from his three tenants would bring to him $162. This would be 16 1-5 per cent on the $1,000 invested. Taxing the tax rate of DeKalb county, for instance, which is $1.10 per hundred, he would have to pay $11 in taxes. As a matter of fact, property is never assessed at more than one-half or two-thirds its value, but admitting that this 100 acres was fully assessed, the amount claimed from it would be only $11. This would reduce the interest earned on this land to 15 1-10 per cent. What do the bankers and money lenders and coupon clippers (we mean those in legitimate business) have to say to such a showing as this? And yet this is the common every day experience of land in the state of Georgia. Any business man in Atlanta can go out this morning, purchase 1,000 acres and put thirty men upon it upon the terms stated, and be as absolutely certain of his 60 bales of cotton next fall as that the sun rises. Can he get such a return from lending money at so much per cent? All he has to do is to look around him to see that that is impossible. So much for the country.

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Now, let us come to the city and see what the possibilities are. We will take, for instance, invested real estate of a very average kind in the residence portion of the city. There is one block of property in mind which cost its owner to improve and build upon $12,000. This property is occupied at a normal average rent, having neither extra advantages nor deterrent disadvantages, and brings in annually to the owner $1,428. This makes for the owner his full $960, which represents the 8 per cent he would like to have as interest on his money and gives him besides $460, which is sufficient to pay his taxes, his insurance, his repairs and to leave him $150 over with which to take a summer's trip whenever he feels like it.

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Now here are two examples, neither exaggerated, both feasible, the duplicates of both of which can be found in every county of the state and on every street of every city in the state. With such advantages as these before them, it is but to be expected that there is coming a rush on the part of holders for money investments, and one of the first and easiest of these interests to be secured is that of city and country real estate. But passing on from this phase of the question, every man who has a large amount of money will be forced into those larger wealth producing enterprises, which borrow their lifeblood from the bowels of the earth. Locked up in our mountain sides, imbedded in our fields, are the rewards which await intelligent human endeavor, and the cities which stand in the center of such inviting areas for wealth-producing must feel the effect and give a responsive thrill whenever touched by the hand of improvement.

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The instance which has been given of the interest-producing value of Atlanta real estate is one which has about it nothing of speculation, nothing due to fashion, but the mere product of natural every day results. There lies in the vacant spaces around this city fortunes for those who will possess them in the near future, and the man who builds will discover that he has made an investment besides which the money shavers will fade into insignificance.

Young man, there is an opportunity before you which is not often to be met with.

P. J. MORAN.

SOME GEORGIA BRIEFS.

Montezuma and Oglethorpe are the only places between Macon and Albany where a drink of whisky can be legally bought.

The railroad from Rochelle to Hawkinsville will soon be completed, and the progressive people of the last named city say other enterprises will be undertaken in the near future.

The Georgia Cracker, published at Gainesville, is now the official organ of Hall county, the county officials having changed the legal advertising from The Gainesville Eagle to the former paper.

The election in Macon county on the 1st day of February continues the sale of liquor in that county. The vote was 421 against the sale, and 773 for the sale. Every precinct in the county, except Marshallville and Grangerville, gave a majority for the sale.

Fitzgerald has a population of 7,648 people, the majority being northern people who have emigrated from the states of blizzards and snowstorms. While only three years old, Fitzgerald has forty-eight brick storerooms and two under construction. Business of all kinds is good for this time of the year, and everything is moving along in a fine manner. Two new railroads are being talked of, and the charters for the same will be asked for at an early date. The early completion of the river road, a distance of nine miles, will be the means of securing lower freight rates and more business for the city. Hundreds of northern epople have located here this winter.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Men of sense sometimes make cents out of nonsense.

But few men are ever inspired with a desire to work hard.

Our impecunious friends are sure to call on us in a short time.

The winter of our discontent is made up of all kinds of weather.

People never credit man's virtues as long as he has a single vice.

Business is business, but the business of others is no business of yours.

Rubber stamps are frequently made by trying to put on a pair of overshoes.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ON FRANCHISES REFERRED TO COUNTY ATTORNEY

His Opinion Will Have Little Effect in at Least One Instance, as Chairman Palmer Says He Will Vote Anyhow.

BOARD'S POWER CHALLENGED

Palmer Resigns as a Director in Consolidated and Sells His Stock.

HOT FIGHT WAS WAGED YESTERDAY

All Contending Parties Were Heard and Charges and Counter Charges Were Made—Board Meets This Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.

After consuming eight hours yesterday in hearing arguments from the various interested parties, the board of county commissioners did not come to any conclusion as to whether it will grant a franchise to the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company to extend its lines along the East Point chert road.

The arguments in the hearing were concluded about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after an hour's deliberation and discussion of the legal points raised during the day, several legal questions were embodied in resolutions which were referred to the county attorney. He will prepare his opinion on them and report to the board this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when it holds another special session.

The questions referred to the county attorney are:

Chairman Palmer's qualification to vote on the granting of franchises.

The right of the board to grant any franchises over public roads of the county.

The authority of the board to grant the franchises asked for by the Consolidated.

During the day there were some interesting developments.

Early in the morning session Chairman Palmer's vote was challenged by Mr. Jack Spalding, and the former immediately announced that he was no longer a director in the Consolidated, having resigned the day before, and that he did not own any stock, having sold that which he held.

An issue was made as to Forrest Adair's qualification to vote on the franchise, since he is one of the appraisers representing the Atlanta Railway Company, a competitive line to the petitioner. An issue was about to be made on the qualification of Dr. B. F. Walker, since it was said that he has a son in the employ of Mr. Joel Hurt, or a corporation in which Mr. Hurt is interested.

An objection was suggested to County Attorney Rosser passing his opinion on the qualification of Mr. Palmer, since he is a director in the Atlanta Railway Company.

What the Board May Do.

From the questions asked by the board of commissioners of the various persons who appeared before it, and the discussions which took place later, it looks as if a compromise will be reached in the granting of the franchises.

Mr. Adair wanted to know how many feet the Consolidated requires for its track. He was informed by Mr. Woodruff that the entire amount would be about eleven feet. It is proposed to run the car line along the east side of the chert road, the property owners on the route have agreed, except in a very few cases, to give off their frontage on the chert road sufficient ground for the car line. The commissioners, it is thought, will agree to grant the franchise, provided the property owners give the required eleven feet which the car line will take up, and that the Consolidated agrees to place chert on the extra eleven feet thus given.

This, it is claimed, will give the chert road its present width, and will obviate the objections made by the people in East Point and College Park, leaving them their road, and will give to the people of Oakland the electric line they now desire.

Resolutions Offered.

The resolutions which were framed and passed referring certain questions to the county attorney for a report this afternoon required a long discussion.

Mr. Palmer objected to the county attorney passing on the questions of his qualification. He said he believed he had a right to decide that question himself. He said that if the county attorney said he had a right to vote on the petition, and he thought he did not have the right, he would not vote on it; on the contrary, he said that if the county attorney said he did not have the right to vote on the question, and he thought he did, he would vote on it.

Mr. Adair made the motion that the question be referred to the county attorney. Mr. Palmer said he did not think it was a proper question for the county attorney. Mr. Brown said that the questions of Mr. Adair's qualification should also be referred, and some one suggested Dr. Walker.

"I would like to have that question settled," said Dr. Walker.

Mr. Adair insisted on his resolution to have the matter referred to the county attorney. Mr. Palmer objected, saying that he did not think it was proper.

Colonel John B. Goodwin, for the Consolidated, said:

"You propose to refer the question of qualification to a man who is a director in the Atlanta Street Railway Company."

The resolution was amended in several ways, and finally referred as follows:

"Ordered, That the question of the disqualification of Chairman Palmer, in acting on the matter of franchises asked for by the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, in which corporation he has been until recently a stockholder and a director, be referred to the county attorney for his examination and opinion.

"This reference to embrace whether or not Commissioner Palmer should determine the question of qualification, or whether the board of commissioners should determine the subject of qualification or disqualification of Commissioner Palmer, and if he should decide the board of commissioners should determine as to his qualification, as to whether or not the chairman would have a right to vote on this question."

Another resolution was adopted referring other legal questions to the county attorney. Commissioner Palmer objected to referring so much to the county attorney, as he said he did not want to give him a lot of work which was not material.

This resolution was adopted:

"Ordered, That the question of the right of this board of county commissioners to grant franchises to the street railways to occupy the public roads or highways outside of the limits of any municipality, be referred to the county attorney for his opinion and report.

"Also his opinion as to whether the board has jurisdiction to pass upon the two petitions of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company now before this board."

The following resolution was offered, but was laid on the table:

"Ordered, That the county attorney give his opinion to this board as to whether or not the county still has jurisdiction over that portion of the East Point road that is now embraced within the corporate limits of the city of Oakland."

All of these questions upon which the commissioners asked for an opinion, are legal, and were raised during the argument of the petition. They were not offered at one time or by one person, but arose at different times.

All the parties expressed a desire for an early termination of the case, and it is very probable that if the county attorney frames his opinions by this afternoon at 4 o'clock, a final decision will be made.

Great Interest in the Discussion.

During the entire day while the board was in session, there was a large number of persons present who manifested a great interest in the proceedings. At times there was some excitement in the discussions, and occasionally some hot words would pass between the parties for the different sides. This caused the interest of the spectators to be retained by the proceedings, and few left the room during the sessions.

Among those present representing the Consolidated, were President Ernest Woodruff, Claim Agent Glenn, Joel Hurt and General Counsel Goodwin. W. Woods White, Mr. W. B. Willingham and Colonel Brewster represented College Park. There were a large number of citizens from that locality that were opposed to the use of the chert road by the car lines. They did not object so much to the car line being constructed, but did not want the road, which they said they highly prized, used for such a purpose.

Attorney Davis and many citizens from East Point represented that town and locality. They favored the construction of the line at once. A. P. Morgan, Mr. Pettigrew and others represented Oakland city, and wanted the electric line constructed. Anthony Murphy represented the interests between the city limits of Atlanta and Oakland City. Jack Spalding represented the Atlanta Railway Company, although Mr. Goodwin, in his argument, said he could not divine whether Mr. Spalding appeared as a citizen, tax payer or a legal representative of the road.

Palmer's Vote Challenged.

The board met at 10 o'clock, and Judge Palmer presided. He stated that each side would be heard to the fullest limit, and that the hearing would be conducted the same as that in any court. The proceedings had progressed but a short time when Mr. Spalding said he wanted to make a point. He said that he did not believe the chairman had any legal right to vote on the question of the franchise, since he was a director and a stockholder in the petitioning company. This was his ground, and he read authorities for the substantiation of it.

"Before you go any further," said Judge Palmer, "I wish to inform you that I am neither a director nor a stockholder in the company. I have resigned the former and sold all my interests in the company."

"That does not change the situation in the least," said Mr. Spalding. "This petition came in here and was temporarily acted upon and the board took cognizance of it while you were a director and stockholder, and I do not think your change can affect the result."

Mr. Spalding said that the board was a court. He cited instances and authorities where judges in courts were disqualified from hearing cases.

The question was discussed by the board, after which it was decided to continue the hearing of the case, and would decide the question raised at a later time.

President Woodruff Talks.

President Ernest Woodruff opened the discussion. He said that the improvement was one long contemplated, and that only one track would be laid. He spoke of the intentions of the road, and said that the chert road would be maintained in the present good condition. He said that there was no contemplation of running this line beyond Fort McPherson.

"I do not think I have ever heard of any objection to this line being built between here and Fort McPherson," said Mr. Woodruff.

"You will hear of them," retorted W. Woods White

A. P. Morgan, representing Oakland City, spoke for the construction of the line. He was followed by Attorney C. L. Pettigrew, representing Oakland City. He said the people in that locality wanted all kinds of improvements, no matter where they came from. He said nothing could be injured unless it be the tearing up of a little chert.

The speech of Mr. Pettigrew closed the opening by the petitioners. Mr. Woods White, representing College Park, next addressed the board. He spoke with much warmth and said the people of College Park were unalterably opposed to the car line if it must come over the chert. He spoke of the value of the road and the injury that would be done to it by the car line.

Board Has No Right, They Said.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I represent the citizens of College Park and of two mass meetings at that place. We come to fight this proposed extension over the chert road. We have several things to present to your attention. We will maintain that the board has no right to grant a franchise of any kind."

Mr. White said that that question would be discussed more at length during the day. He mentioned many evils which, he said, would arise from the use of the chert road by the Consolidated.

He was followed by Professor Cox, of the same place, who was opposed to the movement. Mr. Pittman, of the same locality, argued in opposition to the granting of the franchises. He said it would not only injure the chert road, but that if the car lines ran to College Park they would not afford the same facilities that are now given by the railroads. The schedules would not be so fast, the comfort so great and the fares no cheaper.

H. H. Harris opposed the granting of the franchise. He was followed by another professor of Cox college, at College Park, who said he viewed the road from a civil engineer's standpoint, and thought it would be a great mistake to allow a car line to run over it.

Mr. Pittman rose and said he voted for Mr. Walker as a commissioner because the latter said he was opposed to a car line running on the chert road. Mr. A. S. Shelvey said he voted for Mr. Walker for the same reason. Dr. Walker explained later that when he said that he meant he was opposed to a car line running down the middle of the chert road, but that it could be placed at some other place.

Q. C. Trimble said he signed the petition asking for the car line, but did not know it was contemplated to run it on the chert road. He said he was opposed to it under those circumstances.

B. M. Blount rose and said Mr. Woodruff had said that the car line could be constructed on a dirt road cheaper than if the company has to take up the chert and relay it. He said it seemed to him that the Consolidated ought, under those conditions, to be willing to run on a dirt road.

Petitions Signed by Four Hundred.

Mr. Callahan said he was opposed to the line and does not think the commissioners have the right to grant any kind of a franchise. Mr. White presented for filing a number of petitions which had been circulated, and he said there were 400 names attached.

Mr. White became very caustic here and said that he thought Chairman Palmer could vote with an unbiased mind on the franchise, but that he thought he was disqualified and did not believe he had the right to vote.

Turning to Mr. Palmer, he said:

"I understand, Mr. Palmer, that you elected yourself to the chairmanship of this board by your own vote; that you appointed the committee which reported favorably on this franchise, and that you appointed yourself chairman of that committee."

Chairman Palmer lowered his head in assent.

Mr. White continued and said that it seemed whenever any questions come up before the board relating to the Consolidated the counsel for the road usually constituted himself legal adviser to the board.

William B. Willingham, as legal representative of College Park, argued that the board did not have any right to grant a franchise to any street railway company. Mr. Almand, of Oakland City, did not want the franchise granted unless sprinklers were attached to keep the dust from flying and eventually to keep all the street from being blown away.

Mr. Spalding Talks.

Mr. Spalding followed and went into the history of the chert road. In a previous talk by Mr. Woodruff the latter had alluded to the indorsement of the people of this extension in that the commissioners were elected and had the guardianship of the county's property, and the people would rest in what they decided. Mr. Spalding referred to this remark and went into the history of the last election of county commissioners, in which he said that every one who was known to be connected with the Consolidated Street Railway Company was defeated. He made many objections to the report of the committee and said that he did not know whether the Consolidated ever intended to build, but thought that it was possible that it would be a long time.

At 1 o'clock the board adjourned until 3 o'clock, when the hearing of the discussion was continued.

Colonel Brewster's Argument.

Colonel Brewster, after the board reconvened, began his argument on the authority of the board to grant transfers.

He said he had little personal interest in the petition, but that as a taxpayer he did have a great deal of interest.

"I have no doubt but that the board has no authority to grant a franchise," said Colonel Brewster. He spoke of the case of the city of Macon. In this case it was held that the city had no right to grant a franchise, and Colonel Brewster said special legislation would be necessary for the city of Macon or this board to grant franchises, as the act constituting the board is the same at that constituting the city of Macon.

"Considering you had the power," he said, to grant a franchise, it's an outrage, nothing short of an outrage, for you to sit here and give away the property of the people, worth probably $50,000.

"I know the power of corporations; they

Continued on Ninth Page.

No. 5,030.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Third National Bank of Atlanta,

At Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, at the close of business, February 4, 1899:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$494,752 61	Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	8,041 22	Surplus fund	45,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	80,000 00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,527 17
Stock, securities, etc.	4,600 00	National bank notes outstanding	72,000 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	8,279 27	Due to other national banks	46,764 87
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	23,787 90	Due to state banks and bankers	38,942 65
Due from state banks and bankers	38,353 37	Individual deposits subject to check	505,714 67
Due from approved reserve agents	205,268 90	Demand certificates of deposit	20,236 82
Checks and other cash items	3,209 67	Certified checks	305 80
Exchanges for clearing house	20,545 54	Cashier's checks outstanding	3,961 47
Notes of other national banks	11,560 00		
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	510 17		
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie, $47,714; legal tender notes, $36,820	84,534 00		
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	3,900 00		
Total	$387,042 65	Total	$387,042 65

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—I, Joseph A. McCord, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of February, 1899.

R. A. SIMS, N. P., Fulton County, Ga.

Correct—Attest: J. CARROLL PAYNE, JOHN W. GRANT, M. A. FALL, Directors.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY; THE WHY AND THE HOW OF IT

The colored caricatures, yclept comic, that herald the coming of that sadly fallen festival, St. Valentine's day, have begun to make their appearance. Which fact serves to remind quiet-loving folk that less than one week intervenes between the present and the juvenile feast of jangling doorbells and unhinged gates.

There was a time when St. Valentine's day was the day of days. But that was long ago, when society dressed itself in wigs and powder and rouge, and danced the stately minuet. Then, grown men and women celebrated the occasion—not small boys, and domestics and coachmen. And they celebrated it after the gallant fashion of that long ago—the men by making dainty verses to "my lady's eyebrow," or any other personal charm he may have thought she possessed, and the women by blushingly declaring that in the rhymes there was no more of truth than poetry.

The festival is an ancient one indeed—dating back to the dim days of mythology, almost. It is supposed to have grown out of the superstition that the birds chose their mates on the 14th of February. Rome celebrated it during all the month of February under the name of the feast of Lupercalia in honor of Pan and Juno, long before old St. Valentine was ever heard of. The orthodox programme of those days were to put the names of various young women into a receptacle of one sort or another, and allow the young men to reach into it and draw forth one of the "lots." Whoever bore the name he secured was his—to have and to hold forever. Sometimes a lucky young wretch who had spent his patrimony would get his fingers on an heiress or so. And sometimes he would secure a shrew. But, no matter what fortune flung him, he had to be content, and keep his prize—unless he could make a private trade with some friend who was no better pleased than himself.

In the third century the Christians, under the leadership of one Sam Jones, begun a crusade against such a one-sided game. But old St. Valentine—who lived about that time—does not appear to have taken any hand in the matter. The Christians, however, when they started their opposition festival, named the occasion after him—most probably because he was set upon and beaten, and then beheaded by the populace, and they wanted to do honor to the martyr. From then on, the feast of Lupercalia waned, and the festival of St. Valentine waxed, which, according to some historians, was due in large measure to the fact that the Women's Club of Rome, organized about that time, adopted resolutions in favor of the latter as against the former. At any rate, it was not such a very long time before the ladies had established their rights sufficiently to kill Pan and Juno's little holiday. Not that they objected to the marriage part of the celebration, they said, but they wanted the right to do some of the lot drawing themselves, which privilege was finally accorded them. The binding nature of the contract grew weaker and weaker, however, until in the seventeenth century, in England, where the festival was then almost exclusively celebrated, a drawee and a drawer were no more bound to enter into matrimony than a couple who have eaten a philopena are bound to pay the forfeits when caught.

A little later still, the women asserted their rights a little more, and under the custom they at last inaugurated they had all the advantage of the men. For instance, while both sides continued to draw names, the privilege, so far as the men were concerned, became a "hollow mockery"—as an excited participant once declared—for the women were at liberty to accept or reject their prizes as pleased their fancy. But the men, poor devils, could only secure absolution from the contract by presenting his prize with a costly present. In this manner a certain Miss Stuart, who's first name history failed to preserve, secured tribute from the duke of York to the tune of an £8,000 jewel—a large fortune in those days—and a $3,000 ring from Lord Mandeville, and finally entrapped the duke of Richmond himself—which performances, an old chronicler says, discounts anything done by the actresses of the late centuries.

In 1700 the men held a mass meeting to try and arrange things upon a more equal basis. The women, however, wouldn't listen to them, and continued to mulct their alleged admirers. And, in all probability, the thing would have gone on until the present day, save for the fact that hard times came on, and the genuine article, St. Valentine's day, passed into innocuous almost-desuetude.

RUFFIN SEVERS ARTERIES IN BOTH WRISTS IN AN EFFORT TO SUICIDE

North Carolina Man Leaves Atlanta for New Orleans, and on the Way Attempts Self Destruction.

FOUND BY AN ATLANTA MAN

$20,000 Discovered on the Young Man's Person.

IS A WEALTHY MILL OWNER

Attempt Occurred in Toilet Room of an L. and N. Train En Route to New Orleans—Blood Flowing from Under Door Attracted Attention.

Shortly after noon yesterday a telegram was received by The Constitution asking for information concerning J. H. Ruffin, of Rocky Mount, N. C., or of Atlanta, who was found in a dying condition in one of the toilet rooms of the Louisville and Nashville train which arrived in New Orleans about 10:30 o'clock a. m. yesterday. Ruffin had attempted to kill himself by severing the large arteries in his wrists.

When found, Ruffin was in a semi-conscious condition, and could give no rational account of himself.

Dr. S. F. Foster, a well-known physician of Atlanta, who was on the train, discovered Ruffin's condition. A small pool of blood which was running from beneath the door of the toilet room, attracted Dr. Foster's attention. He forced the door and found Ruffin unconscious.

Story of the Suicide.

The following special from New Orleans, which arrived later in the day, gives an account of the finding of the would-be suicide:

"New Orleans, La., February 9.—(Special.)—J. H. Ruffin, of Rocky Mount, N. C., who arrived here this morning from Atlanta, in a sleeper on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was found in the toilet room of the sleeper nearly dead, having attempted suicide by severing arteries of both wrists.

"He was not discovered until blood was seen flowing from the door of the room in which he had locked himself by Dr. S. F. Foster, of Atlanta, who broke it open and found Ruffin lying unconscious on the floor. In spite of the immediate assistance given him, he will scarcely recover. Ruffin is about forty years of age, and is evidently a man of wealth, $21,450 being found on his person. He explained the suicide by saying that he was tired of living. He has no immediate family. Mr. Ruffin is secretary of a cotton mill in North Carolina."

As soon as the information of the attempted suicide reached the city, an effort was made to find out something concerning Mr. Ruffin in Atlanta.

His Letters Come Here.

Ruffin is by no means a common man, but by a strange coincidence a man having the same name and initials as the North Carolinian resides in this city. He is June H. Ruffin, a well-known painter, who has lived in Atlanta nearly all his life, and whose home is at 150 Maple street. Thinking that possibly the two men might be in some way related, a Constitution reporter called at the Ruffin residence. Mr. Ruffin was shown the first dispatch and asked if he could throw any light on the matter. As soon as he read the telegram he expressed considerable surprise. It appears that on the first of this month he received a letter from R. H. Ricks, of Rocky Mount, N. C., which was addressed in care of the Inman house. It took only a cursory glance at the contents to convince him that some mistake had been made, and he returned the letter to the postman. Still, he was very much interested to learn that there was some one in the city bearing his name and initials, and he asked the postman to let him know who the real owner of the letter was, should he succeed in finding him.

Later a second letter was received. It was a very bulky one, and showed evidences of being tampered with. Like the first, it was written by R. H. Ricks. Protruding from the corner of the envelope was a piece of paper which, upon investigation, proved to be a check for $110.33, drawn on the Rocky Mount bank, in favor of J. H. Ruffin, and signed by R. H. Ricks. The letter and the check were turned over to the postman, as in the first instance. On the same day a letter came from a party in North Carolina asking Mr. Ruffin to subscribe any amount he might see fit to the Alumni Association of the class of '81, of some college which he had evidently attended. On the 3d of this month the following telegram was received at the Ruffin house:

"Rocky Mount, February 3.—J. H. Ruffin, care Inman house: Wait at Atlanta. I will arrive today and see you.

"R. H. RICKS."

No One Knew Him.

Naturally, Mr. Ruffin was more or less mystified at the repeated letters and telegrams, and upon receiving the last named, he made a determined effort to find out the party for whom it was intended. His efforts proved fruitless.

As has been stated, all of the letters were returned to the postoffice. An investigation at the general delivery department revealed the fact that none of them had been called for. As none of them could be found at the office yesterday, it is presumed that they were returned to the writers.

Mrs. A. S. Pool, who for the past four months has conducted on Forsyth street a family hotel, called the Inman house, is at a loss to know why the letters should have been addressed in care of her establishment. To a Constitution reporter she stated that no one by the name of Ruffin had ever stopped with her, and that, in point of fact, no transient boarders at all had been at the Inman house since she took the lease.

Was Here on the 3d.

Inquiry at the Kimball house developed the fact that on the 3d of this month a man of thirty-five or thereabouts registered at that hotel as J. H. Ruffin, of North Carolina. On the following day William C. Ruffin arrived in the city and inquired of Clerk Burns concerning J. H. Ruffin, telling Mr. Burns that he was his brother. During the conversation which followed, Mr. Ruffin did not say anything which would lead one to suppose that anything was the matter with his brother. In fact the conversation did not make any impression on Mr. Burns at the time. During the

Continued on Ninth Page.



Chatelaine Watches

IN NEW DESIGNS, WITH PINS TO MATCH.

THE CORRECT STYLES

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 Whitehall.

Fancy Shirts

We are in receipt of our early spring line of fancy shirts, and the styles are very handsome.

The Gay Co.,

18 WHITEHALL STREET.

Sole Agents "MILLER" HAT.

HUNYADI MATYAS.

The suit between the owners of the Hunyadi Springs has been finally decided by the U. S. Court of Appeals in favor of the

EISNER & MENDELSON CO.

OF NEW YORK,

the lessees of the Hunyadi Matyas Springs at Budapest, and the Hunyadi Janos people must pay the cost of the appeal.

"YOU WILL FINDIT AT

Kamper's."

(Good living at living prices.)

Tennessee Hickory Smoked Hams, per pound.....10c

Ralston Pankake Flour package 10c

Cherry Prunes, 16 pounds.....$1.00

California Peaches, 11 pounds $1.00

Pure Wheat Flour, 24 pounds...60c

Finest Pastry Flour, 24 pounds..75c

Finest Bread Flour, 24 pounds...75c

Pillsbury's Best Flour 24 pounds at.....75c

5% Rebate Checks to Cash Buyers.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Sign of the Coffee Pot.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. B. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent, S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent, ATLANTA, GA.

REAL ESTATE LOANS..

5% Loans on Business Property

6% Loans on Residence Property

7% Loans on Improved Farms

BARKER & HOLLEMAN

Gould Building.

'PHONE 190 7

What Overcoat Weather!

What Overcoat Prices!

Did ever the time fit the opportunity better? Zero weather and a new, high-grade, up-to-the-mark lines of

OVERCOATS AT ONE-THIRD OFF!

Think of what one-third off means. Perhaps you don't think of it as we do, but if you lost money on every sale perhaps you would think differently. You would think as we think—that the making of a bit too much clothes and then having to sell them at an actual loss is not the "consummation devoutly to be wished," as Shakespeare put it. One-third less than regular prices means.

$6.00 for $9.00 Overcoats.
$6.67 for $10.00 Overcoats.
$8.00 for $12.00 Overcoats.
$10.00 for $15.00 Overcoats.
$12.00 for $18.00 Overcoats.
$13.34 for $20.00 Overcoats.

Children's Overcoats and Reefers at Half.

Had too many of these, too, but we won't have them long. December weather and half former prices ought to take them ere the day closes. This is a chance that only comes once in a lifetime— to buy nice, stylish Overcoats for children when the thermometer registers zero at exactly one-half price.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

JUDGE NEWMAN RENDERS AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN CAMP BANKRUPTCY CASE

Lengthy but Interesting Decision in Which the Federal Judge Upholds the Trustee in Granting a Bankrupt Right To Exempt Out of Partnership Personal Property.

Judge W. T. Newman rendered yesterday morning a very important decision under the new bankrupt act. The legal point in question arose in the case of H. A. and B. T. Camp's voluntary petition for bankruptcy. The trustee in the case set apart to one of the members of the firm out of the partnership personal property certain articles to the value of the amount allowed by the state exemption laws. The bankruptcy referee approved the same and exceptions were filed to the action of the referee. The question was brought before Judge Newman for determination, and in quite a lengthy decision he sustains the action of the referee. Several very important questions are involved in the case, and the decision of Judge Newman goes fully into the subject. The opinion is of interest to all interested in the law and the bankruptcy act. Following is the decision in full:

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia. In Bankruptcy.

In re: H. A. & B. T. Camp, bankrupts.

The trustee in this case set apart to B. T. Camp, one of the above named bankrupt firm, out of the partnership personal property, certain articles valued at the amount allowed by the state exemption laws as his exemption under the provisions of the bankrupt law. This action was approved by the referee. Exceptions were filed to the action of the referee and the matter is brought before the district court for determination. Several questions are involved and must be determined before a proper disposition of this matter can be reached.

The first question is as to whether the exemption allowed by section 6 of the bankrupt act is to be set apart by the trustee originally, or whether it must have been first set apart, in this state, at least, in accordance with the provisions of the state law, by the ordinary of the county. While this question might be one of some difficulty under section 6 of the bankrupt act, which provides that "this act shall not affect the allowance to bankrupts of the exemptions which are prescribed by the state laws in force, etc.," and while there might be reason to argue, under this provision, that the exemption must have become such under and by virtue of the state law, and after conforming to the procedure required by the state law, under a subsequent provision of the act. I think this matter is relieved of all difficulty. Under section 47, clause II, in reference to the duties of trustees, it is provided that one of their duties shall be to "set apart the bankrupt's exemption and report the items and estimated value thereof to the court as soon as practicable after their appointment." This language, as well as the language of rule 17 and form 47, as to the trustee's report of exempted property indicates quite clearly that without reference to any prior allowance of exemption by state officials, it is the duty of the trustee to set apart the bankrupt's exemption. This must be done, of course, in accordance with the exemptions allowed by the law of the state in which the bankrupt has his domicil. According to the decisions of the supreme court of Georgia, property exempted in bankruptcy has a very different status from that of property set apart and allowed by the ordinary of the county as a homestead. In the former case, that of exemption in bankruptcy, the bankruptcy gets an absolute title; he may immediately sell it, or he may, according to its character, mortgage or pledge it; on the other hand, the title to a homestead under the state law, is in the head of the family for the benefit of the family; his title is nominal during the existence of the family, the beneficial interest being in it, so that there is very little reason in Georgia, at least, for any action of the state officials when the title vests absolutely in the bankrupt by virtue of the exemption in the bankruptcy proceeding. But the language of the bankrupt act above quoted with reference to the duties of the trustee, as well as the rule and form referred to, so plainly determine this matter in my judgment, that a further discussion of it is unnecessary.

The next question is as to the right of one partner to have an exemption out of the partnership assets. The partner asking for the exemption in this case has no individual property. It further appears that the partnership assets are wholly insufficient to pay the partnership debts. So that if the partner is allowed this exemption, he takes it as against the partnership creditors, and thereby reduces the dividend which they will obtain on their debts by the amount allowed him as an exemption. This question is one of much difficulty. Under the bankrupt law of 1867, the courts were divided. In favor of the proposition that one partner may have an exemption out of the partnership assets, see: Re: Young, 30 Fed. Cas. No. 18,148; Re: Rupp, 21 Fed. Cas. No. 12,141; Re: Richardson, 20 Fed. Cas. No. 11,776. Against the right, see: Re: Price, 19 Fed. Cas. No. 11,410; Re: Handlin, 11 Fed. Cas. No. 6,018; Re: Hafer, 11 Fed. Cas. No. 5,896; Re: Tonne, 24 Fed. Cas. No. 14,095; Re: Corft, 6 Fed. Cas. No. 3,404; Re: Corbett, 6 Fed. Cas. No. 3,220; Re: Sauthoff, 21 Fed. Cas. No. 12,380.

Decisions of the supreme court of states other than Georgia, in favor of an individual exemption out of firm property, see: Stewart v. Brown, 37 N. Y. 350; Newton v. Howe, 29 Wis. 531; Worman v. Giddey, 30 Mich. 151; Burns v. Harris, 67 N. C. 140; Farmers, etc., Bank v. Franklin, 1 La. An. 393, Harrison v. Mitchell, 13 La. An. 260; Russell v. McLennon, 39 Wis. 570.

Contra: Pond v. Kimball, 101 Mass. 105; Guptil v. McFee, 9 Kan. 35; Wright v. Pratt, 31 Wis. 99, Kingsly v. Kingsly, 39 Cal. 665; Gaylord v. Imhoff, 26 Ohio St., 317; Rhodes v. Williams, 12 Nev. 20; Hewitt v. Rankin, 41 Iowa, 35.

One of the clearest statements in favor of the right to such exemption is found in the case of Stewart v. Brown, 37 N. Y. 350, as follows: "The argument submitted for the appellant is ingenious, but its fallacy is apparent in view of the conclusions to which it tends. If it proves anything, it is that the property of a firm is not owned by the persons who compose it, either collectively or otherwise. It certainly does not belong to any one else, and if the appellant is right, the title is in a state of abeyance. If the partners have such an ownership as subjects the property to seizure on execution, they have also such an ownership as entitles them to claim its exemption, in a case plainly falling within the terms and intent of the statute. In the instance before us the complaint alleges, and the answer admits, that the horses and harness in question were the property of the plaintiffs. The facts found by the referee meet all the requirements of the act exempting from levy and sale the necessary team of any person being a householder or having a family for which he provides. It is insisted that the clause applies only to a several owner, as the word person is used in the singular number. The short answer is that, by a provision in our general law, when a statute refers to any matter or person by words importing the singular number, several matters or persons shall be deemed to be included, unless such a construction would be repugnant to the general language employed. In respect to articles otherwise within the terms of the act, such ownership as suffices to make them subject to seizure brings them within the exemption. If each of the respondents had owned a pair of horses, both teams would have been exempt upon the state of facts found by the referee. It would be an obvious perversion of the statute to hold that the plaintiffs forfeited its protection by owning but a single team between them used for the common support of both. The language of the act should be construed in harmony with its humane and remedial purpose. Its design was to shield the poor, and not to strip them. The interest it assumes to protect is that belonging to the debtor, be it more or less. The ownership of the team may be joint or several; it may be limited or absolute. Whatever it be, within the limitations of the statute, the debtor's interest is exempt, in view of his own necessity, and of the probable destitution to which its loss might reduce a family dependent upon him for support."

The opposing view is perhaps most clearly stated in the case of Pond v. Kimball, 101 Mass., 105, supra, as follows:

"There are many difficulties in the way of applying it (the exemption law) to the case of copartners and joint owners, and these difficulties we find to be insuperable. Property purchased with the joint funds of the firm, and constituting a portion of its capital, must necessarily be subject to all the incidents of partnership property. On the decease of one member of the firm it would go to the surviving member, and he would have a right to hold it, to be used in settling the affairs of the concern and paying its debts. In the case of numerous partners, can it be said that each would have the right to claim, as exemption from attachment for the joint debts, one hundred dollars worth of material and stock; or is the whole firm to be considered as one debtor only? Does the exempted property, in that case, belong to the partners jointly, or does take a separate share? It appears to us that the statute is intended to apply only to the case of a single and individual debtor. The exemption which it gives is strictly personal. The statute speaks in the singular number throughout unless, possibly, the clause as to fishermen being an exception. Its apparent object is to secure to the debtor the means of supporting himself and his family, by following his trade or handicraft, with tools belonging to himself. It also provides that his family are to be secured in the enjoyment of certain indispensable comforts and necessaries of his property. But property belonging to the firm cannot be said to belong to either partner as his separate property. He has no exclusive interest in it. It belongs as much to his partner as it does to him, and cannot, in whole or in part, be appropriated (so long as it remains undivided) to the benefit of his family. It may be wholly contingent and uncertain whether any of it will belong to him on the winding up of the business and the settlement of his accounts with the firm. The exemption, in our opinion, is several, and not joint. It applies to the debtor in the singular number, and is personal and individual only. If he desires to form a partnership, and combine his means with those of one, or more than one, other person, he must take the precaution to retain exclusive ownership of his tools and implements, allowing the use of them to his associates, or he will lose entirely the benefit of the statutory exemptions as to that kind of property."

In Thompson on Homestead and Exemptions, th eauthor concedes that this question is settled by a decided weight of authority against the right of exemption of a partner out of partnership assets. At the same time he states that if the question was res integra, it should, in his opinion, be determined in the affirmative. After reviewing quite a number of authorities pro and con, he comes to the conclusion at the last, that the reasons urged against this right are those of inconvenience mainly and are more fanciful than real.

In views of this conflict of authority elsewhere, it becomes important to ascertain the law in Georgia on this subject. There is nothing whatever in the constitutional provisions with reference to homestead and exemptions, nor in the statutes of the state, which touches this question. The decisions of the supreme court of the state, therefore, with the one exception which will be noticed hereafter, do not undertake to construe any state law, and are, therefore, not controlling on this court to the extent that they would be, if such were the case. It is probably rather a question of general law as to which the federal courts, while preferring to follow the settled law of the state, need not feel compelled to do so. In Burgess v. Seligman, 107 U. S., the supreme court in discussing the question as to how far the federal courts will follow the decisions of the supreme court of the state, says: "When contracts and transactions have been entered into and rights have accrued thereon under a particular state of the decisions, or when there has been no decision of the state tribunals, the federal courts properly claim the right to adopt their own interpretation of the law applicable to the case, although a different interpretation may be adopted by the state courts after such rights have accrued. But even in such cases, for the sake of harmony and to avoid confusion, the federal courts will lean towards an agreement of views with the state courts if the question seems to them balanced with doubt."

The first time this question was before the supreme court of Georgia appears to have been in the case of Harris v. Vissecher, 57 Ga. 229. In that case a homestead was allowed to each member of the partnership in partnership land, the same being assigned to them severally and in several parcels. In Blanchard, Williams & Co. v. Paschal, 68 Ga., 32, the supreme court went further and decided that one partner was entitled to an exemption of of personal property belonging to the firm. The language of the court on this question is as follows:

"The theory of the plaintiff in error is that the partnership property must go to the payment of the partnership debts before any individual interests can exist, whereas, in fact and in law, the individual members of the firm are the real owners of the partnership property. And although the law directs how debts shall be paid, it never loses sight of the fact that a partnership is made up of individuals who own the assets. It is nevertheless true that in the absence of any legal provisions giving a different direction to the disposition of the assets of a firm, they would have to be paid out as claimed. But there is interposed between this disposition of the property which an individual may have in a partnership, another overriding and superior right thereto, which no court or ministerial officer can disregard, and no officer has the jurisdiction or authority to seize or sell, except for certain specified debts, in which partnership debts are not included."

It is further said: "Any other construction of the constitutional provision, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, would be to put partnership debts upon a higher footing than individual debts, and on the same level with those excepted in the constitution, as well as to deny the right of homestead and exemption to possibly one-fifth of the heads of families in the state and who happen to be engaged in partnership pursuits. And the constitution, in effect, would then be made to read, that each head of a family in this state shall be entitled to an exemption of personalty and a homestead of realty, except partners, and they shall be excluded until they pay off and discharge all their partnership liabilities."

This last paragraph assumes, as will be seen, that this decision is a construction of the constitution and the statutes of the state. If it is a construction of either, of course, the federal courts would follow it. No provision of the constitution or any statute of the state, however, is cited as being the basis of the decision. The character of the decision can be fully gathered from what has been quoted.

In Hahn v. Allen, 93 Ga., 612, the supreme court reiterates and affirms the law as it had been determined in former decisions, as follows: "In Blanchard, Williams & Co. v. Paschal, 68 Ga., 32, this court went a step further and decided that one partner was entitled to an exemption set apart out of the personal property belonging to the firm, the idea upon which the decision was based being that the assets of a partnership belonged to the individuals composing the firm. We are aware that this decision is not in harmony with the decisions of other courts upon this question, but we are content with the law as it has been settled by this court." In this decision there is a quotation from Thompson on Homestead and Exemptions, section 216, which has been referred to as upholding the view of the court.

This question must largely depend upon the true relation of the individuals to the partnership and to the partnership property. While the partnership with relation to separate partners is not a distinct entity as a corporation would be as to its stockholders, and while it is true that the partners own the partnership assets, still this ownership is, in a sense, a qualified one. Their right as individuals to take the partnership assets is subordinate to the rights of creditors of the partnership to be paid, and consequently it becomes a grave question as to whether the partners have that sort of right and title to the property of the partnership, until the partnership is wound up and the property divided, as is contemplated in the homestead and exemption laws. The reply to this is that given by the supreme court of Georgia in the quotation from Blanchard, Williams & Co. v. Paschal, supra—that the right of a partner to exemption is "an overriding and superior right" to that of the creditors of the partnership to be paid out of its assets. There is certainly much force in the suggestion that an individual who puts his all into a partnership business and becomes unfortunate should not, because his property is so invested, be deprived of the humane provisions of the exemption laws, and indeed, in any view of it, the question is one of such grave doubt that although not constrained to do so, the federal courts should be inclined on this question to follow the well settled law of the state. This course makes the bankrupt law on this subject uniform by giving to every bankrupt that to which he is entitled as an exemption under the law of the state in which he lives. While it has not been suggested in argument, an additional reason might perhaps be urged in favor of following the state law because of the line of decisions which hold that where the decisions of the state court had become rules of property, they would be followed by the federal court, and especially with reference to real estate. A brief extract from Burgess v. Seligman, supra, shows the tendency of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States on this subject:

"But since the ordinary administration of the law is carried on by the state courts, it necessarily happens that, by the course of their decisions, certain rules are established which become rules of property and action in the state, and have all the effect of law, especially with regard to the law of real estate and the construction of state constitution and statutes; such established rules are always regarded by the federal courts, no less than by the state courts themselves, as authoritative declarations of what the law is."

My conclusion is, therefore, that the duty of this court is to follow the thoroughly considered and well settled law in Georgia on this subject, and to hold that, in a proper case, partners will be entitled to the exemption allowed by the law of this state out of partnership property.

But conceding, in view of what has been stated, that the bankrupt court, sitting in Georgia and passing upon an exemption of a citizen of Georgia, would feel bound to allow an exemption to one partner out of the partnership assets, it is nevertheless perfectly clear that the partner seeking the exemption should have an interest in the partnership assets to the extent and to the amount of the exemption sought. If, on an accounting between the partners, the partner applying for an exemption would have no interest in the partnership effects as against the other partners, he would hardly be allowed to claim such an interest as against the creditors of the partnership.

In this case the partnership was between father and son: H. A. is the father and B. T. is the son. B. T. Camp applies for the exemption out of the partnership property. I have before me the evidence taken down stenographically on the examination of these bankrupts before the referee. This evidence fails to show that B. T. Camp has such interest in the partnership assets as would authorize the allowance to him of an exemption. All it does show is to the contrary. It may be that he has such an interest, but that must be clearly shown before it can be recognized and acted upon. It is frequently the case, as I understand it, that young men have an interest in the profits of a partnership business, sometimes a very small interest, which they receive as compensation for services only and without any interest whatever really in the capital with which the partnership is conducted. Now, even if their relation to the business makes them, in law, partners at all, it will not do to say that when such a firm becomes bankrupt and proceedings are instituted, they can come in and take sixteen hundred dollars out of the firm assets as against the creditors of the partnership. In this case, it will be necessary, therefore, for the referee to take further evidence and have B. T. Camp to show such an interest as would justify an exemption, in line with what has been stated.

While, in view of what has been stated above, it may be unnecessary, at present, to determine the next question raised in this case, still, as it is one of general importance and will frequently arise, it may as well be decided now as hereafter. The question is as to the effect in bankruptcy of a waiver of all rights of homestead and exemption contained in notes made by the bankrupt. There is no doubt, whatever, about the law on this subject in Georgia. Article 9 of the constitution of the state of Georgia deals with homesteads and exemptions. Section 3, paragraph 1, of that article provides that "the debtor shall have power to waive or renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided in this article, except as to wearing apparel and not exceeding three hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture and provisions to be selected by himself and his wife, if any, etc." Subsequent to the adoption of the present constitution in 1877, by an act of the legislature of Georgia (code section 2863), it was provided: "Any debtor may, except as to wearing apparel and three hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture, and provisions, waive or renounce his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for by the constitution and laws of this state, by a waiver, either general or specific, in writing, simply stating that he does so waive or renounce such right, which waiver may be stated in the contract of indebtedness, or contemporaneously therewith or subsequently thereto in a separate paper."

The right of one partner to bind another by waiver of homestead and exemption was determined by the supreme court of Georgia in the case of Hahn v. Allen, supra. The decision on this subject, which is rather lengthy, is summarised in one of the head notes as follows:

"Where one member of a mercantile partnership, in due course of the partnership business, executes and delivers in the name of the firm a promissory note in which all the rights of homesteads and exemptions are expressly waived, the waiver is binding on all the members of the firm, so far as the personal property belonging to the firm is concerned, and no member is entitled to an exemption out of the money arising from a sale of such property by a duly appointed receiver, as against a judgment or decree founded on such a note." So that there can be no question in Georgia as to the binding effect of a written waiver on homestead and exemptions.

The real difficulty on the question of waiver is as to whether the bankrupt court will retain the property as to which the right of exemption would otherwise exist, and enforce the waiver obligations against it, or whether it will simply cut the exempt property out of the estate, set it apart and allow the parties to settle any peculiar rights that they may have against the exemption in courts of competent jurisdiction. It is urged that the trustee in bankruptcy really gets no title to such property as is, by law, exempt; that it is his duty to set it apart and so report it, and there his duty ends, and that when his action in this respect is approved by the court, the duty of the court in bankruptcy ends. An interesting case on this subject is Re Bass, 3 Woods, 382. Mr. Justice Bradley, in delivering the opinion of the court in this case, affirming the decision of the district judge, used the following language:

"In other words, it is made as clear as anything can be that such exempted property constitutes no part of the assets in bankruptcy. The agreement of the bankrupt in any particular case to waive the right to the exemption makes no difference. He may owe other debts in regard to which no such agreement has been made. But whether so or not, it is not for the bankrupt court to inquire. The exemption is created by the state law, and the assignee acquires no title to the exempt property. If the creditor has a claim against it, he may prosecute that claim in a court which has jurisdiction over the property, which the bankrupt court has not.

"Nor does it make any difference that the homestead was not ascertained or set out in severalty until after the proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced, or until after the conveyance to the assignee was executed. Whenever properly claimed and designated the exemption protects it, and the exception created by the bankrupt act relates back to the conveyance and limits its operation. Though not designated when the conveyance was executed, it was capable of being designated, and on the principle that id certum est quod certum reddi protest, it is as much entitled to the benefit of the exception as if it had been designated and set apart before the bankruptcy occurred.

"And here it is proper to remark that the assignee in this case misconceived his duty and powers when he assumed to judge that the bankrupt was not entitled to a homestead. That is for the court to say, and not for him. It was his business to report to the court whether the property claimed as homestead was or was not within the limit of value which the laws of Georgia allow for that purpose. Unless the court has this information, it cannot determine whether the property claimed is fairly within the allowance for homestead or not, and whether it has jurisdiction over the property or not.

"What equities might arise if there were several creditors and some of them had a lien or claim against the homestead property, and the others not, it is not necessary to decide. Those who have no such claim might, perhaps, properly object to those having such a claim being allowed to come in for a dividend against the general assets until they had first exhausted their remedy against the exempted property, on the principle of marshaling assets. This would depend on the question whether the equity of the general creditors is superior to that of the bankrupt and his family in reference to the right of homestead and exemption. In some cases at least, the equities might perhaps be equal, in which case the court would not require the assets to be marshaled. But even where the right to marshaling existed, the bankrupt court could not assume jurisdiction of the exempted property and order it to be sold, but would require the favored creditors to pursue his remedy against such property in a forum that could lawfully reach it. The decree of the district judge is affirmed with costs." To the same effect see Rix, Ass. v. Bank. 2 Dill, 367, in re Poleman, 5 Biss. 526, Byrd, Ass. v. Harrold, 18 N. B. R. 437, in re Stevens, 5 N. B. R. 298, in re Preston, 6 N. B. R. 545. In the last named case the language of Green, J., in disposing of this matter is as follows:

"The bankrupt is remitted to such rights and remedies in the exempted property as any other man not a bankrupt has in his own property, with this exception, that this bankruptcy court will protect him in the enjoyment of his exempt property against all acts and claims contrary to the bankrupt law. Taking the designation of the assignee to be good, it follows that in contemplation of law the articles exempted never pass to the assignee, and never have been in the possession of the court. The exemption as well as the assignment relates back to the filing of the petition. The excepted articles, in contemplation of law, remain the property of the bankrupt subject to all legal encumbrances. A lien on articles so exempted cannot be enforced in the bankrupt court, because the court has no possession of the articles the lien effects. It has sent them beyond, or rather declined to receive them within, its jurisdiction, and would need to obtain jurisdiction by setting aside the action of the assignee before it could enforce the lien."

While in the bankruptcy act of 1867, under which these decisions were made, it was expressly provided that the property exempted did not pass to the assignee, and while there is no such express language in the present bankrupt act, still it is reasonably clear that such is the effect of its provisions. It seems that the duty of the trustee is to set apart the bankrupt's exemption and to report the items and value thereof to the court for its approval. When the exemption has been properly approved and the bankrupt's right to it finally determined, the property embraced in the exemption ceases to be a part of the assets administered by the court in connection with the bankrupt estate.

WILLIAM T. NEWMAN, U. S. Judge.
This February 9, 1899.

The Modern Nursery and Toilet Powder.

It is most skilfully medicated, bland and pleasant in use, and cannot harm the most delicate skin.

Dr. A. D. Wren, Sutton, Ark.: "Comfort Powder is all that is claimed for it. There is nothing better for new born babies, chafing, baby eczema, sore nipples, etc. I consider it harmless to the most delicate skin."

Comfort Powder Frances May Hamilton, Trained Nurse, N.Y.: "For infants Comfort Powder is delightful, and prevents chafing. It is comforting to all my patients confined in bed, preventing redness and tenderness of skin."

Winona V. Marquis, Trained Nurse, Jumonville, Pa.: "I have an oily skin, and always use Comfort Powder on my face in preference to any other powder. I always sprinkle my feet with it after bathing, it feels so comforting. Have used it for all things you claim, and would not be without it in sickroom, nursery, or at home—it is 'solid comfort.'"

In the nursery and in the sickroom hundreds of Trained Nurses have proven its reliability and curative value.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

HORIZONTAL CUT RUMORED.

It Is Said That Clyde Line Will Reduce Rates from the North.

It was reported yesterday that the Clyde line will make a horizontal reduction in rates from the east on February 16th.

No one seemed to know the extent of the reduction, but the report was generally circulated.

It is presumed that if there is anything in the report that the Clyde's motive springs in some way from the recent cuts in cotton rates.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the safest and surest cure for those dangerous affections of the little ones—croup, whooping cough and measly cough. Physicians prescribe it, children like it, and doses are small. Price 25 cents.

Announcement.

We, the undersigned, have entered into a copartnership for the practice of law under the name of

GRAY, BROWN & RANDOLPH.

Our offices are those heretofore occupied by Mr. Gray at 17½ South Broad street. We will practice in all the courts, federal and state. Telephone 497.

JAMES R. GRAY,
EDWARD T. BROWN,
HOLLIS N. RANDOLPH.

Atlanta, February 6, 1899.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, tinting and painting, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.

Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.

"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

A Christmas Gift

For Housekeepers—Dixie Cook Book, containing over 1,250 pages of tested recipes and hints on good housekeeping; $2.75 postpaid. John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE PICTORIAL AGE.

Illustrations Catch the Reader's Eye and Make a Lasting Impression.

Portraits, buildings, maps, letter heads, machinery, everything in line and half-tone engraving done by the Southern Engraving Company, Frank Weldon, manager, Constitution building, Atlanta, Ga.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

COMMITTEES ARE MAKING PROGRESS

Those Canvassing for State Fair Meet with Encouragement.

EXPECT TO RAISE THE MONEY

It Is Believed the Required Amount Will Be Subscribed Before Monday.

MATTER TO BE SETTLED NEXT WEDNESDAY

On That Day the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society Will Meet.

The committees that are at work canvassing for subscriptions to the State fair fund report splendid progress, and Secretary Martin says there is not even the shadow of a doubt that the entire $10,000 will have been raised by Monday.

Of the nineteen committees appointed at last Monday's meeting of the joint committee to canvass for subscription, only about five went actively to work. They took upon their shoulders the burden of raising the $10,000. And one of them has already accomplished its part of the work, having securing $2,000 during Tuesday and Wednesday. The remaining four declare they will be able to announce finished by Saturday at furthest.

On Wednesday the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society is to convene in Atlanta to officially accept Atlanta's offer in regard to the State fair—the same offer made to President Pope Brown, and accepted by him, viz: that Atlanta would guarantee the expenses of the fair, if held in this city, and allowed co-representation in the management.

President Brown has been empowered by the society to make a deal with Atlanta, and in the conference last week he set forth his terms as stated. Atlanta met his proposition with the granting of everything he asked. Now the executive committee of the society is to formally ratify the agreement.

Under the plans that have been forecasted for the conduct of the fair, the agricultural society will look to the agricultural exhibits, and the fair committee of Atlanta will attend to the manufacturing displays. By such an arrangement the two features will be divided, thus removing an injustice that has always heretofore been imposed upon different counties in making exhibits. That is, under the old plan, an agricultural county could not compete with such counties as Richmond or Muscogee, where there are also manufacturing interests. It is, therefore, the idea of the fair committee to have each particular industry stand upon its own merits, irrespective of geographical associations.

Such a fair, in the general opinion of the fair committee, will work more benefit to the city, and to the state at large, than did the great Cotton States and International exposition. And they support this opinion by citing the facts resulting from the Georgia manufacturers' building at that exposition, and the Georgia state building, and the exhibit at Omaha.

Secretary Martin, speaking on this line yesterday, expressed the matter very clearly when he said:

"A man, when he is told a thing, may or may not believe it. But when he is shown that Georgia is actually doing such and such a thing, and doing it successfully, he must believe it, whether he wants to or not. Seeing is believing, the old proverb says, and it is true."

STATE OF OHIO, City of Toledo, Lucas County,ss—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Art Studio.

Oil portraits, life size, bust, adults $100; children $100; oil portraits, life size, three-quarter, adults $300; children $200; oil portraits, life size, full length, adults $500; children $300. Miss E. S. Jeter, 504 Lowndes building, 104 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agent, 8 E. Wall Street.

$1,100 CASH will buy a Washington street lot; vacant lots in the same block have sold as high as $2,000. This is a genuine bargain.

$550 cash will get 52x165 to alley on west side of Pulliam, north of Ormond street.

$1,100 will buy a two-story, 7-room house in East End; Consolidated runs by the door; house cost more money to build.

$1,500 will buy 184 McDaniel; brand new 5-room cottage built of first-class material; belgian block, water and gas.

If you have anything to sell, come in and list it with us. J. R. Mell and T. H. Sappington are with us and will be glad to handle your stuff for you.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, No. 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. house, Inman park, g. and w...	$40 00
10-r. house, Highland Ave., g. and w..	37 50
10-r. house, E. Alexander St., g. and w	25 00
10-r. house, Baltimore Block, g. and w.	25 00
10-r. house, Piedmont Ave., g. and w.	35 00
8-r. house, Windsor St., g. and w... ..	25 00
8-r. house, Thirteenth St., g. and w...	20 00
7-r. house, Little St., at Capitol ave...	12 50
7-r. house, Hayden St., g. and w..	21 00
6-r. house, Pulliam St., g. and w..	21 00
6-r. house, E. Georgia Ave, g and w..	18 00
6-r. house, Boulevard, g. and w..	22 50
6-r. house, Johnson Ave...	12 50
6-r. house, Formwalt St., g. and w..	25 00
6-r. house, Auburn Ave., g. and w.. ..	20 00
6-r. house, Loyd St., g. and w..	15 00
5-r. house, Dunn St., West End, g.	
5-r. house, Gullatt St...	12 50
5-r. house, Ponce de Leon Ave. (new)..	10 00
5-r. house, Gresham St...	9 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable. Office space for rent in 409 Equitable.

Nice suburban home, Copenhill, near two electric lines, only $1,250, easy terms.

Ellis street lot, 50x150, near Courtland, $1,800.

Modern home, corner lot, 75x195, block from Peachtree; cost $13,000, for $8,000. Take other property part payment.

Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $300 per annum, for $3,000.

New modern home, Edgewood avenue, Inman Park; rented for $500 per annum; only $5,000.

Manufacturing site, with 375 feet on W. & A. railroad, about 400 feet on paved street, at city limits; a bargain.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

What You Pay

For a thing is important, but what you get in return for your money is ten times more important. Ordinarily the best Whisky costs a great deal more than cheap Whisky; but at our prices you can get the very finest and purest Wines and Whiskies at practically the same cost as the poor kind.

Wines, Whiskies and Brandies.

The Pure, and Only the Pure.

Moss Rose Rye Whisky, quarts $1.50
Silver Wedding Rye Whisky, qts. $1.25, gal.... $4.00
Mount Vernon Rye Whisky, quarts $1.25
Overholt Rye Whisky, bottled in bond....$1.25
Gibson's Rye Whisky, bottled in bond....$1.25
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whisky, qts. $1, gal.....$3.50
Old Hermitage Rye Whisky, quarts $1, gallon....$3.50
Paul Jones Pure Rye Whisky, bottled at distillery, quarts $1.25
Old Oscar Pepper Whisky, quarts 75c
Old Crow Whisky, qts....75c
Rob Roy Rye Whisky, qts..75c
XXXX Rye Whisky, qts. 50c, gallon $2.00
Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky, quarts 50c, gallon....$2.00
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky, quarts 75c, gallon....$2.50
Murphy's Malt Whisky, quarts 68c
Duffy's Malt Whisky, qts...90c
O'Donnell's Old Irish Whisky, quarts $1.50
Sir John Powers & Sons' Irish Whisky, qts....$1.33
Lorne Highland Scotch Whisky, qts.... $1.33
John Dewar & Son's Scotch Whisky, qts....$1.33
Jas. Hennesey's Cognac Brandy, 3 stars, qts....$1.25
California Brandy, qts. 75c, gallon $2.50
California Grape Brandy, qts. $1, gallon....$3.50
Old Tom Gin, domestic, qts. 75c
Booth's Tom Gin, imported, quarts $1.00
Old Holland Gin, quarts.....60c
California Sherry, 1 year old, quarts 35c, gallon.... ...$1.00
California Sherry, 3 years old, qts. 50c, gallon....$1.50
California Port, 1 year old, quarts 35c, gallon....$1.00
California Port, 3 years old, quarts 50c, gallon....$1.50
California Claret, Zinfandel, quarts 35c, gallon....$1.00
California Claret, Cabernet, quarts 50c, gallon....$1.50
California Catawba, quarts 40c, gallon....$1.25
California Madeira, quarts 40c, gallon $1.25
California Scuppernong, quarts 40c, gallon....$1.25
California Tokay, quarts 40c, gallon $1.25
Tolu Rock and Rye....50c
Peach and Honey....50c
Apple Brandy, quarts 75c, gallon $2.50
Peach Brandy, quarts 75c, gallon $2.50
Burke's Bass Ale, dozen...$2.25
Burke's Guinness Stout, dozen $2.25
Liebig's Beer, pints, doz. .$1.00
Moerlein Beer, pints, doz..$1.00
Barbarossa Beer, pints, dozen....$1.25
Apollinaris Water, pints....15c
Apollinaris Water, quarts...25c
Buffalo Lithia Water.... 50c
Rockbridge Alum Water.....60c
Hunyadi Water....20c
Hathorn Water, bottle 18c, dozen $1.75

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

Three Stores { 6 and 8 Marietta St., 23 Whitehall Street.

All Whisky Shipped in Plain Case. No Marks to Indicate Contents of Package.

DROPSY CURED With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail. Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA GA.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

CARGO thousand tons kainit, bulk or bagged. J. S. Wood & Bro., Cotton Factors and Fertilizers, Savannah, Ga. 2-10-2t

FOR SALE—A complete set of bar fixtures in good order. Also a billiard table. Address M. Greenwood, Hawkinsville, Ga. 1-29 sun tues thurs

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street, steam heated, all comforts of firstclass hotel; popular prices. 2-10-10t

PERSONAL.

H. B. HIGHTOWER, groceryman at 215 West Mitchell street, has moved to 189 W. Mitchell street, Old Folks Home building.

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, practicing; soon graduated home. Box 196, Chicago. 1-19-1m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED HOTEL—I desire to lease a well-furnished hotel in city or town. References first-class. Address "Responsible," care Constitution. 1-5-sun wed fri

UNUSUAL opportunity to invest $200 or more, securing large permanent income. Capital safe, profits sure. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York. 2-6 1m sun

FOR SALE—First-class barber shop outfit; been used but a short time; four chairs, four mirrors, mug stand, two bath tubs, etc., etc. Will sell cheap for cash. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall. 1-7-7t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Desirable cottage, No. 207 Ivy street; seven rooms and servant's rooms; gas, hot and cold water, etc. Apply Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DRESSMAKING.

ATTEND MMES. KELLOGG and Anderson's School of Dressmaking. Ladies taught to cut and make their own dresses without refitting. Scholars bring their own dresses and make while learning. Mme. Kellogg's French Tailor System was awarded six official ribbons, medals and diplomas at the Columbian exposition. Call or address for illustrated catalogue. Mmes. Kellogg and Anderson. Chamberlin & Johnson. Agents wanted. fri sat sun

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—A pool table; must be in good condition, ready to be delivered immediately, conveniently near for examination. Address J. L. K., Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished room in center of city. Give location and price. B. 4., care Constitution. 2-10 fri sun

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Man to sell knitted goods on commission for southern states; none but firstclass man need apply. Excelsior Knitting Co., 15 Moore Building, Baltimore, Md. 2-10-3t

KEEN, versatile and aggressive salesman will find it to their advantage to call at 306 Equitable building, city. Bring references and inquire for Mr. Neale. 2-10-tf

WANTED—Reliable persons in every section to distribute circulars, samples and tack signs; no canvassing; cash paid. Will A. Molton Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1-5 fri

SHOE SALESMAN.
SHOE SALESMAN.
SHOE SALESMAN.

A rare opportunity for an enterprising man, with a factory whose output is firmly established and widely advertised. On commission. Both road and shoe experience necessary. Address, with reference, Box 2239, Boston, Mass.

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Four or five young ladies to act as clerks in as many different drug stores of the city and sell my goods over the counter. Work easy; no canvassing; fair salary. Apply fourth floor Constitution Building today between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—Lady teacher for two girls; must be thorough scholar in English, Latin, mathematics and music. J. N. Hutchinson, Salem, Ala. 1-5 sun fri

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS and branch managers; salary and commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-7-4m eod

WANTED—A few agents for a special canvass of a special work among a special class on a special plan; liberal weekly advances. The Martin & Hoyt Co., corner Forsyth and Peters streets. 2-8 tf

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THOS. W. JACKSON, bankers, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building, negotiotes real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

5 PER CENT loans on business property; 6 per cent on residences. Loans at 4 per cent, repayable monthly. T. F. Scott, 300 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—A large store with railroad track, 23 West Alabama, now occupied by H. Y. McCord Co. Possession given about the 1st March. Also several office rooms. Apply to A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama street. 2-10-2w

BUSINESS LEAGUE'S FIRST MEETING ATLANTIAN FROM START TO FINISH

More Than Two Hundred Prominent Men Braved Last Night's Inclement Weather To Attend the Lively Session.

ENTHUSIASM WAS PREVALENT

Many Suggestions Were Made for the Benefit of Atlanta.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH HAD A NEW PLAN

He Wants a Stock Company Formed To Offer Financial Inducements for Establishment of Manufactures Here—Committee Appointed.

"I want everybody to pledge themselves anew to stand by Atlanta as in the old days—to promise that we will be to this city what the old guard was to Napoleon, and that we will pull her through and make her a city in the face of all obstacles," said Captain J. W. English last night. And the sentiment was greeted with applause.

The words were the keynote of the business league's first meeting—an event which, as one of the members said after the adjournment, will prove to be the re-awakening of Atlanta after a two years' sleep. The city has girded up her loins again, and proposes to fight, from now on, for everything worth the winning.

Over two hundred representative men, constituting the bone and sinew and the brains of Atlanta, braced last night's cold to be present and help in this re-awakening. Enthusiasm prevailed ardently from the opening to the close of the session—and afterwards. Plans for the advancement of the city were outlined, and applauded. Opinions as to what should be done were expressed, and promises of what would be done were made.

The question of encouraging manufacturers was the star feature of the evening, and was made so particularly by a suggestion from Captain English that a stock company be formed by the league, or within the league, with a capital of $100,000, or more, to financially assist in their establishment. Freight rates, and the baneful effects they have already worked upon the town, and the method in which it is proposed to adjust them, were discussed; and also the question of advertising the city to its present inhabitants, and then the country at large.

Meeting Called To Order.

President Collier called the meeting to order shortly after 8 o'clock. He made a short address, declaring his appreciation of the honor done him in electing him to the presidency, and assuring the members that he would enter heart and soul into the work of upbuilding the city.

Under ordinary circumstances he would have hesitated to accept the responsibilities of the position, he said, but to decline the flattering honor done him in his absence would be extremely ungracious.

After he had returned to the city he had acquainted himself with what was contemplated as the scope and duty of the league, and learning that his election was unanimous, he determined to accept, and give to the office all the ability he possessed.

The compliment, he declared, amply compensated him for all that he may have done in the past to assist in upbuilding Atlanta, and he was resolved to do all in his power to make the league all of a success its friends hoped for it. And he was satisfied that it only needed the co-operation of the men of Atlanta to achieve this success.

It has been Atlanta's boast that the town pulled together. He had frequently been asked by strangers what was the secret of Atlanta's continued growth and prosperity when the other cities of this section were lagging, and his response has always been that it was due, first to the energy of its business men, and secondly to the unanimity with which they got together and worked for enterprises they believed were for the benefit of the town.

Atlanta Is for Atlanta.

He continued:

It had been my experience that the best way to impress a man with the greatness of what you have is to believe in it yourself. And we all believe in Atlanta. I have blown Atlanta's horn when away from the city. And other Atlantians do the same thing.

They laugh at us in other cities, but the thing has made Atlanta what she is today—the most progressive and the leading city of the south.

The object of this league is to bring the business men of the city into closer touch than they are now, and when any measure for the benefit of Atlanta is proposed, to give it the backing and support of the united town, and with the united and enthusiastic support that has made this town what it is, there is no limit to what we may accomplish in the future.

Acting under the constitution and by-laws, committees have been appointed and preliminary steps taken to complete the organization. A permanent league for the home has been secured. And it is a home of which every member will be proud. I hope you will all drop in frequently and give advice and information. You may have some idea on a question and your neighbor have another. The benefit will lie in the exchange of these ideas and the selection of that one which will more certainly and speedily bring to pass that which we all so earnestly desire.

The constitution and by-laws provide for a committee on transportation, to which will be referred the important question of freight rates—one of the most vital questions that confronts Atlanta. I was recently a member of a committee appointed to look into this matter. We raised $3,730 for the purpose of establishing a freight bureau to adjust the trouble. One of the most active movers in the matter, the most active, I might say, had a private grievance against the railroads. Suddenly the whole thing died out. I wrote the man who had been moving so energetically. My letter received no response. Then I tried to secure the subscription lists. I failed. And an investigation I made developed the fact that the gentleman had had his private grievance adjusted.

Every merchant should be interested in every other merchant's freight rates, as it is only by standing together and demanding that we can obtain reasonable rates. We do not contemplate any oppression of the railroads. We will treat them fairly; and I believe if the matter was presented to them in the proper light, the railroads will treat Atlanta fairly. The thing to do is for every man to report a discrimination when it is made against him.

We want small industries here. I would rather have a number of these small industries than one great big, overwhelming factory. Mr. Inman has told me that during a trip to New England upon one occasion he was with Edward Atkinson, the celebrated statistician, and he was discussing with that gentleman the enormous sum of money piled up in the savings banks of that section. Mr. Inman presumed they were the earnings of the cotton mill operatives. But it was not. Mr. Atkinson took him down in the court in the center of the square where his office was situated and showed him the windows facing the quadrangle. There, he said, is where the money comes from—from the small industries in all those rooms. Therefore, it is important to encourage these; more so than to establish a great big mill.

We must not expect much to be accomplished by this organization at the outset. But we have a good working organization and the chairman of the committees are heart and soul in it.

Competition among cities has become like competition among businesses. The time is come when, if we want anything, we must go for it, and my idea is that when anything comes up, whether it be a federal prison or a public library, it is the duty of the organization to keep it prominently to the front until we secure it.

Mr. Collier concluded by touching upon the coming state fair. He declared himself a great believer in fairs, and thought that such a one as is proposed for Atlanta would be of great benefit. The work of the league in that respect, he said, was already beginning to bear fruit. He had been told that the money necessary for its holding would be in hand by the time of the committee's next meeting.

J. E. Maddox Makes a Talk.

J. E. Maddox, the chairman of the committee on transportation, was then called upon to tell what his committee proposed to do to adjust the discrimination at present existing against Atlanta.

He said it was the idea of his committee to establish a freight bureau, and if possible, employ an expert on freight rates—a man who knew as much about them as did the railroad men themselves. It would be the duty of this man to combat the railroads on their own grounds, to attend their meetings and to stay with them, so that when unjust discrimination was made, he could tell them of it and fight for an adjustment.

He thought that to lay the matter before the companies through the agency of an expert, and request that it be adjusted, would be sufficient to attain the desired end. But, if it was not, then the committee proposed to take such further steps as might be necessary. And he promised that the settling of any private grievances would not stop the work of the committee and the freight bureau. Unjust discrimination, he said, had already driven some of Atlanta's best merchants to competing cities, and unless it was stopped, others would be forced to leave.

Getting Up Alluring Facts.

Robert L. Foreman, chairman of the committee on statistics, then told how his committee proposed to compile interesting and useful facts about Atlanta and endeavor to set them forth in such attractive style that the musty word "statistic" would be given a sugar coating and swallowed before the persons who did the swallowing were sufficiently aware of the nature of the pill to object to it. He said that he had learned that what was first and most urgently needed was home mission work. Atlantians did not know Atlanta. Few people of the town, for instance, outside of the insurance men, knew that Atlanta ranked third as an insurance center in the United States. And the insurance men knew equally as little about other lines of business. It was his committee's idea, in time, to issue a yearly book of information about the town.

President Collier, in this connection, declared that what Mr. Foreman said about home mission work was eminently true. And in illustration of that fact, he said he had recently picked up the pamphlet issued not long ago, called "Atlanta," and read therein figures that absolutely astonished him. He was, he said, riding with Postmaster General Emory Smith during the Jubilee and passed the custom house. He took occasion to remark upon Atlanta's need for a new building, stating casually that Atlanta's receipts were larger than those of Savannah, Augusta, Athens and Rome combined. The postmaster general, he said, thought he was was joking, and when he added that Atlanta's receipts equaled those of Chattanooga and Nashville combined he was sure he lost all reputation for veracity with Mr. Smith. Yet the thing was true. And there were other things equally true of Atlanta that he had told Atlantians, and thereby made, he knew, a reputation for dealing loosely with facts.

Captain English's Enthusiastic Speech

Captain J. W. English was then called upon to give his ideas as to what the work of the league should be. And his speech was the feature of the evening.

After proposing resolutions of thanks to Mr. Carnegie, for the offered $100,000, and another resolution calling upon the city council to accept the donation, Mr. English took up the work of the league.

As to the question of freight rates, he thought that the railroads were not to blame. The people themselves were responsible. When they established the railroad commissions, they destroyed competition. And so the city did not have much to expect in that direction.

But, they could turn their attention to another field. Atlantians must become importers—not exporters. And to do this, they must pool their capitol as they have pooled their issues.

The city must turn its attention to such things as will give employment to its idle men. He didn't care whether this was the manufacture of shoe pegs or Corliss engines. But it must be done. Now, the question was, how this could be accomplished.

Manufactories and manufacturers were not going to come to Atlanta without inducement. And there are no rich men in Atlanta—or rather, if there are any, they were old men, and were building monuments to themselves—nothing else—tall buildings. These were in the course of construction only a few months. And when they were finished, the benefits from them were over. But the evils were not. Some of them had been built upon borrowed capital, and now the rentals were going away from the town.

Nor could this section hope to prosper upon cotton.

As an ideas of what has already been accomplished in the line of manufactures and the mechanic arts, Captain English told of how the technological school has sprung from a little institution of which he and Mr. Inman and one or two other gentlemen were the patrons long ago, where a few boys were taught to forge and etc., and of how the library had grown from an humble institution whose volumes did not number fifty. He then proposed, to organize through the business league, or within the business league, a stock company with $100,000 capital in order to extend financial inducements and assistance to the manufacturers who would locate in Atlanta. Otherwise, it would be difficult to get them to come here, if not altogether impossible. They had at present business and social ties they would not care to sever, although unquestionably they could do better in this section than in their present location. The company thus organized could offer to take so much stock in their enterprises, and would furnish two or three directors for it, to see that thy were fairly treated by the people here, and to receive the newcomers socially, and make them friends in this city.

To thus induce the removal of small industries to this city was the salvation of the town. At present Atlanta had lawyers and doctors to shoot at, and clerks so numerous that they were working for the best meagor salaries. Atlanta raised boys were standing in idleness about the streets—not because they were unable to work, but because there was no work for them to do. He believed so strongly in this scheme that such a company should not only make so greatly for the benefit of the town, but that not one dollar invested in its stock would be lost, that he was personally willing to start the subscription by taking 35,000 worth of stock and he believed that not only the $100,000, but three or four hundred thousand could be raised in Atlanta for the purpose.

"When I located in Atlanta in 1865," said Captain English, in conclusion, "I knew I would live to see the place a town of 50,000 people. And now, though I am sixty-one years old, I am sure, if this plan is carried out, that I will live to see Atlanta a town of a quarter of a million.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. English's remarks, Mr. Howell declared that he believed if the Business League, or some organization founded, if necessary, within it, would undertake an enterprise of the kind suggested by Captain English, there would be no trouble in carrying it to a splendid success. He believed that the $100,000 could be raised in less than ten days, if the league would back the company. The salvation of the city rests upon the establishment of small enterprises.

Mr. Howell touched upon the passing of many of the old-time business men who had done so much to make Atlanta what it is. He was sorry to note it, but he believed there was in the Business League young men who would prove worthy successors.

He urged that these young men pull together for the city. Two or three hundred of them who were members of the league would, working unitedly, and willing to back their efforts with their money, assure success to any enterprise. As an illustration of what would come of working all together, Mr. Howell cited the recent Peace Jubilee as an enterprise in which Atlanta worked as a unit. And it was that jubilee, he said, which has focused Mr. Carnegie's attention upon the city, from which, doubtless, sprung the offer of the $1000,000 donation for a public library.

"If we keep in view the bettering of the city," Mr. Howell declared, "by this league, we will find in the next ten or fifteen years that we have accomplished five times as much as has been done in the past."

It was useless, he said, to assure the members that the press of the city will do anything in its power to assist the league and its undertakings.

"I believe this league will launch itself," concluded Mr. Howell, "assured of certain success, if undertaking the suggestion of Captain English. And if the enthusiasm continues as great, we will raise the $100,000 in a few days. We will hear the hum of spindles then, and the noise of hammers, in those buildings that have been vacated."

H. H. Cabaniss declared that there never had been a movement for the good of the town in which he had not tried to do his part, and he indorsed the sentiments of the other gentlemen.

A letter was also read from T. D. Meador, who, stating that he could not be present, offered as his suggestion a plan almost identically in line with Captain English.

A committee was then appointed to formulate in detail Captain English's plan for a stock company, and lay it before the next meeting of the board. This committee will consist of Captain English, H. W. Anderson, T. D. Meador, C. A. Collier and Louis Newelt.

CHINESE NEW YEAR IS ON THE CARPET TODAY

Late yesterday afternoon every Chinese in the city pulled from the walls of his laundry the calendar which has adorned them for the past twelve months, and in its place tacked up a brand new one.

For today is the Chinese new year, a day of all others with the almond-eyed oriental.

All day yesterday the Atlanta colony was busy making preparations for the feats which will take place tonight. The average Chinese is frugality personified for twelve months in the year. He will subsist on a fare which would scarcely keep breath in the body of an ordinary person and manage to grow fat and wax prosperous. But when the new year is ushered in with all the pomp and ceremony incident to the occasion, he fishes out from queer hiding places his choicest brand of tea, buys the best meats that he can procure, concocts peculiar dishes of swallows' nests and shark fins and treats himself to a right royal banquet. Before making this outlay, however, he calls religiously on all his acquaintances to whom he chances to be indebted and wipes out the score. No self-respecting Chinese would think for an instant of entering upon the new year with a debt hanging over his head. In China he would be put to death if such were the case, and in America he would be treated with such royal disdain and contempt by his former companions that life would become miserable.

Last night Lum Ling, one of the most prominent celestials in the city, who has the double distinction of being the possessor of a wife and baby, gave a royal spread in honor of some fifteen of his friends in the rear of his laundry, which is situated on Whitehall street, near Garnett. All day long Lum's spouse was busily engaged in the preparations for the feast. What with chickens, ducks, geese, steaks, rice, delicious preserves of all kinds, cakes, unnameable spice-scented sweets, tea and rice wine the repast was an extremely tempting one. After the meal, which was served in true Chinese fashion, sans knives and forks of course, they passed the remainder of the evening with games and chatting in Chinese.

At another Chinese home an exclusive game of the seductive fan tan was in progress. Fan tan to the Chinese is what the great American game of poker is to us. It combines all the elements of chuck-a-luck, poker and craps and is universally indulged in. Those who were devotees of the opium habit cooked and smoked the tiny pills which wafted them into the delightful land of Morpheus.

Owing to the fact that there is at present no spirit in the city, the services at the temple, which is located at 41 East Mitchell street, will be more or less informal. All day long the pungent fumes of the burning punk sticks will fill the holy of holies, and the devoted sons of Confucius will prostrate themselves before the hideous faced idol Con Cone, who is supposed to lend a patient ear to their supplications for health and prosperity. Other than prayer and feasting no services will be held. Wang Lang, the priest who formerly ministered to the spiritual needs of his countrymen, has left the city, and there is no one in Atlanta who has the divine authority to fill his place.

The interior of the local joss house is very interesting. The temple consists of three large rooms, which are practically thrown into one. Upon opening the door which leads into the temple an odor of burning spices and punk sticks greets one's nostrils. Through the hazy blue smoke the garish colored altar in the rear of the room looms up. This altar is some twelve feet high and is ornamented with elaborate scroll work peculiarly oriental in design. In front of it stands a small table which contains curious shaped pewter stands holding huge punk sticks, the smoke from which curls lazily to the ceiling. On the walls are hung original paintings of fierce moustachioed knights clad in picturesque costumes of vivid colors engaged in single handed combat with hideous looking dragoons and other grewsome monsters. The second room contains another altar and more burning punk sticks, but the ordinary person is not admitted to this room under any circumstances. This is also the case with the rear room, which contains the hideous idol Con Cone, before which the faithful prostrate themselves.

The Chinese New Year resembles in many respects our Christmas. It is a day of gift giving and feasting, and it's a very poor Chinaman who doesn't blow himself, so to speak. The present year, according to the Chinese way of calculating, is the twenty-fifth; that is, it is the twenty-fifth year since the reigning emperor ascended the throne. As soon as the present ruler dies and his successor is crowned, the name of the year will go back to one.

In the larger American cities, where considerable numbers of Chinese reside, the week following New Year's day is given up to the firing of firecrackers and the flying of kites, and work of all kinds is suspended. There are only eighty-one Chinese in Atlanta and they are divided into two separate and distinct factions which do not affiliate—those who were born in the north of China and have a strain of Tartar blood in their veins, and those whose birth place was inside the great wall. Therefore, a demonstration of any size is out of the question.

FIRE DAMAGES FINE HOME

Roby Robinson's Residence Injured Yesterday Morning.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE

The Roof, Ceilings and Floors Are Badly Damaged and Will Have To Be Replaced.

Fire damaged the residence of Roby Robinson, 753 Peachtree street, yesterday morning. The roof of the house was practically destroyed and the entire structure is water-soaked, necessitating the replacing of the ceiling and floors. The furniture was damaged some, but not as much proportionately as was the residence. The entire loss will, it is thought, amount to about $3,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated from a cross beam under the hall, which was so placed as to project under the hearth of the hall fireplace. A fire is not usually kept in the hall grate, but, owing to the severity of the weather during the past few days, a fire was lighted there Wednesday and Wednesday night. It was in this way that the beam became ignited, and it is believed that it smoldered some hours before the fire reached a place where it could eat its way to the roof.

Mr. Robinson was awakened early yesterday morning by the smoke, which was becoming dense in his room. Giving the alarm to the other members of the household, he took his baby in his arms, and had just left the house when the flames gained entrance to his room.

In the meantime the fire department had been notified, and arrived within five minutes after being called. After reaching the city limits at Fifth street, Chief Joyner saw that the fire was some distance further out, but decided to continue the run.

Within a few minutes the fire was out. The family of Mr. Robinson suffered great inconvenience, and the bitter cold added to their discomfiture.

Mr. Robinson and his family are temporarily at the residence of Mr. Clark Howell, 741 Peachtree street.

FROZEN DEAD IN A CHAIR.

Woman Found Sitting Up in a Chair Where She Had Died from the Cold—Coroner Holds Inquest.

Yesterday morning the coroner held an inquest over the body of Lela Broadinax, a negro woman, who was frozen to death in a hut near the intersection of Humphries street and the railroad.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock the woman was discovered sitting in a chair dead. The chair was drawn up close to the fireplace, where there had been little or no fire during the night. It seemed as if the woman had in her last hours attempted to get some warmth from the embers which smouldered in the chimney corner.

She had been in bad health some time. Living alone, with no one to help her make a livelihood, she had suffered from want. At times neighbors gave her to eat and furnished fuel for fire.

Night before last was bitter cold, and if the woman was out of fuel and food, the fact was not known.

Dead Infants in a Ditch.

Yesterday morning the bodies of two negro children were found in a ditch on Irwin street near the Southern railroad.

The coroner held an inquest. Nothing about the dead children could be ascertained.

The coroner is still investigating the matter.

Ask $5,000 Damages.

Oliver W. Lee, Jesse Gordon and David Jackson, each filed a suit for damages against the Georgia Cotton Oil Company yesterday. They claim that while working in one of the factories of the defendant company a piece of the machinery on a "former" machine broke and injured them. Each asks $5,000.

Stole the Whole Showcase.

Early last evening an unknown party picked up a showcase in front of the Columbia Book Company, on Whitehall street, and walked away with it. The showcase contained a lot of fine pockbooks and gold pens and penstaffs. The daring robbery was reported to the police, and a watchout is being kept for the thief and his booty. The showcase measured about two feet in width and three or four feet in length.

CARNEGIE THANKED BY BUSINESS LEAGUE AND INVITED TO ADDRESS IT

Business Men Show Their Appreciation of This Generous Offer and Declare It Should by All Means Be Accepted.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

City Asked To Accept the Offer If It Can Be Legally Done.

CARNEGIE INVITED TO VISIT ATLANTA

Committee Appointed To Draft Invitation and To Wait on Mr. Carnegie and Secure His Acceptance, if Necessary.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a suitable resolution of thanks to Andrew Carnegie for his proffered donation of $100,000 to establish a public library in Atlanta.

Resolved, That this body request the mayor and general council to accept Mr. Carnegie's donation if it can be legally done. And if not under the present charter, that the mayor and general council be requested to take steps to have the charter so amended as to allow it to be done legally.

Resolved, That the league extend an invitation to Andrew Carnegie to visit Atlanta as the guest of the league and address the organization on some subject of his selection.

Resolved, That the committee of three be appointed to draft the invitation, and, if necessary, visit Mr. Carnegie for the purpose of securing his acceptance.

One of the features of the Business League's meeting last night was the appreciation of Andrew Carnegie's generous offer, there expressed. And, upon motion of Captain J. W. English, the first two of the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted. Then, upon motion of Secretary T. H. Martin, the last also was unanimously adopted.

Captain English, whose talk was perhaps the most notable event of the evening, prefaced his remarks with the declaration that before he proceeded to discuss his idea of what the work of the league should be, he desired to offer a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions of thanks to Mr. Carnegie for his generous offer. The gift, he said, was one that Atlanta should appreciate, and one that would, if put to practical use, accomplish a great deal of good for the city. "We are spending much money for the education of our youth," he said. "This library will do an incalculable work in that line. It will put good, wholesome literature in the hands of boys who are now devoted to yellow-back novels, and thereby prevent them, in all probability, from going astray. So, I wish, first and foremost, to move the adoption of such a resolution as I have offered."

President Collier put the motion. It was adopted with applause.

"Now," continued Captain English, "I wish to offer another resolution, one calling upon the city to look into the matter and accept the gift if it legally can."

Clark Howell arose and offered as an amendment a resolution calling upon the city to accept the gift, if it legally could and if it could not, under its present charter, to immediately take such steps to have the charter changed so as to allow the offer to be accepted.

This resolution was likewise unanimously adopted, and with applause.

Secretary T. H. Martin declared that he believed the matter was one of such important that the league should take up, as a part of its work, the assuring of the acceptance of the donation. He thought a committee should be appointed to co-operate with the Young Men's Library Association to this end; and he also thought it would be fitting to invite Mr. Carnegie to Atlanta, appointing, if necessary, a committee to wait on him, and secure his acceptance of the invitation. Mr. Martin then prepared a resolution to this effect, which was unanimously adopted.

No time will be fixed for Mr. Carnegie's visit. The date of his coming, as well as the subject upon which he will address the league, will be left to his pleasure.

FUNERAL OF MARK STEWART.

Body of the Little Fellow Will Be Interred This Morning in Oakland Cemetery.

Funeral services over the body of little Mark Stewart, son of the late G. B. Stewart, will be conducted at the residence of his mother on Gordon street, West End, this morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will occur in Oakland cemetery.

Young Stewart was horribly mangled by a freight train Wednesday afternoon shortly after 2:30 o'clock in Oakland City, just beyond West End, and he died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock.

Services will be conducted this morning by Rev. J. T. Daves. The classmates of young Stewart will act as pallbearers. He was a pupil in the Anna Dill institute, Oakland City, and was a bright little fellow.

DEATH OF MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH

Died Yesterday Afternoon at Her Home on Auburn Avenue.

Mrs. J. F. Hollingsworth, a lady well known in this city, died shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 135 Auburn avenue. She had been ill for some time and her death was not unexpected, as her condition during the last few days of her illness was very precarious.

She is survived by her husband and seven children, four sons and three daughters. They are Mrs. George T. Lewis, Mrs. David C. Hall, Miss Beulah Hollingsworth and Messrs. Charles M. A. J., J. V. and Rev. W. F. Hollingsworth. Her death was the result of a severe attack of pneumonia, with which she was seized several weeks ago.

Funeral services will be conducted tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church, Rev. A. R. Holderby, of Atlanta, and Rev. Henry Quigg, of Conyers, officiating. The interment will occur at Westview cemetery.

DEATH OF EDNA STOCKTON.

Died Yesterday Morning After a Short Illness.

Little Edna Stockton, aged twelve years, died yesterday morning shortly before 5 o'clock at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Ella Stockton, in Kirkwood. The child was an orphan, her father having died soon after she was born, and her mother followed him to the grave soon afterwards.

Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Ella Stockton and the body will be taken to Columbus, Ga., for interment.

Death of Miss Anne Witcher.

Miss Anne Witcher, aged sixty-five years, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at her late residence, 418 Fair street. She had been ill for some time and her death was not entirely unexpected by her freinds and relatives. Her death resulted from a complication of diseases. Her body was taken to Cave Sprngs, Ga., yesterday afternoon, where the funeral services and interment will occur.

DEATH OF ELMER SIMMONS.

Died Wednesday Night of Consumption at Fitzgerald.

Elmer Simmons, aged eighteen years, died Wednesday night at Fitzgerald. He was the son of Mr. L. D. Simmons and the nephew of Mr. C. J. Simmons, who resides at 378 Simpson street. His body arrived in this city last night, and was taken to the residence of Mr. C. J. Simmons, on Simpson street. The funeral services will occur this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Simmons was well known in this city, having resided here for a number of years. Some months ago he became a sufferer with consumption, and went to Fitzgerald with the hope of being benefited by the country air. He gradually sank, however, until the end came last Wednesday night.

WAS THOUGHT OF IN THE COLD.

Policemen and Street Car Men Remembered During the Blizzard.

During the bitter cold weather two persons have kindly remembered those whose duties called them out to face the blizzard.

T. R. Sawtell placed a gas stove upon the sidewalk in front of his place of business on Whitehall street so that the policemen and watchmen could warm during the night and early morning hours.

Mrs. W. O. Jones, whose home is on Capitol avenue, has furnished warm coffee and tea to the police on that beat and to the conductors and motormen who passed by on the trolley cars. This act was greatly appreciated by the police and the street-car men.

FAILED TO FRIGHTEN RODDY.

Practical Joker Became the Victim of His Own Joke.

A practical joker not only utterly failed to have fun at the expense of Private B. F. Roddy, Fifth Infantry, last night but became the victim of his own joke. Roddy stood on Forsyth street bridge at midnight, a little the worse for several drinks, but still able to navigate comfortably.

Suddenly a white man stepped from behind one of the iron posts and Roddy discovered himself looking down the length of a pair of fluting irons. He drew an army pistol from among the recesses of his huge overcoat and fired at the practical joker, who had already begun to laugh, but the joker stepped quickly aside and with a shriek of fright ran away.

In the meantime Patrolman Tippen arrived on the scene and took Private Roddy, his army pistol and the fluting irons in tow, taking them all three to the police barracks. Roddy was charged with being drunk on the streets and discharging fire-arms within the city limits. He will appear before the recorder this afternoon.

Doctors Failed.



"In August, 1893, I was attacked by neuralgia and nervous prostration. For six months I was confined to my room and most of the time to my bed. Five doctors were consulted without results. Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills cured me. Today I am well and stroag."
Rev. W. H. Sarff, Union City, Ind.

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney complaint and in many instances the most serious forms of Bright's disease. If the disease is complicated send a four-ounce vial of urine. We will analyze it and advise you free what to do.
MUNYON.
At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

KIDNEY CURE

LADIES Relief at Last
DR. MARTEL'S
French Female Pills



Safe. Always reliable. Ask your druggist for them. Insist on having the Genuine. Put up only in metal boxes with the French Flag on top in Blue, White and Red, or send to FRENCH DRUG CO., No. 344 & 346 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. for Dr. Martel's Book, "RELIEF FOR WOMEN," containing full particulars and testimonials in sealed letter by return mail free. Mention this paper.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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LAWYERS.
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HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Honorable, the Secretary of State:

The petition of Jack J. Spalding, F. I. Stone, H. L. Wilson, E. P. King, T. A. Gramling, L. B. Nelson, Samuel Meyer, Jr., John W. Zuber, R. J. Hancock and H. S. Collingsworth, each of whom, except T. A. Gramling, reside at the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and T. A. Gramling at the city of Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia, respectfully shows that they desire to form a suburban and street railroad company.

The name of said company shall be Atlanta City Railway, and its principal office located in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.

The length of said road, as near as can be estimated, will be twenty-five (25) miles. The general direction of said road is from the center of the city of Atlanta to its corporate limits on the east, and thence to and through the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia; and from the center of Atlanta south to the corporate limits, and thence to Oakland City and Fort McPherson, Fulton county, Georgia, and from such center to that part of Atlanta, formerly West End, Grant's park and the new city waterworks; and said named places are the principal places from, to and in which said railroad is, and is to be, constructed and operated.

The streets occupied in Atlanta being Magnolia, Davis, Mitchell, including Mitchell street viaduct, Capitol Square, Capitol avenue, Woodward avenue, Kelly street, Glynwood avenue, Grant street, Augusta avenue, Cherokee avenue, Haynes street, Chapel street, Greensferry avenue, Lee street, Park street, Ashby street, Church street, Cain street, Orme street, Mills street, Luckie street, Hemphill avenue (within city limits and thence along said avenue to the new city waterworks), McDaniel street, Glenn street, Richardson street, Cooper street, Whitehall street, West Fair street, Forsyth street, including Forsyth street bridge, Ellis street, Hilliard street, Irwin street, Simpson street, the old Decatur Turnpike or Lake avenue to the city limits.

The streets occupied in Decatur being Atlanta street, West Courthouse square, North Courthouse square, Broad street, North Railroad avenue, Depot street, McDonough street and South Courthouse square.

The streets occupied in Oakland City being Hood drive and Evan drive.

And petitioners ask that the company have the right to extend, build and operate its railway upon any other streets or roads in the city of Atlanta, town of Decatur, Oakland City, or elsewhere in said Fulton or DeKalb counties, with the consent of the proper municipal or county authorities to such use, that it may from time to time see fit.

The number of years said corporation is to continue shall be one hundred and one (101) years, with the right of renewal, as may be then prescribed by law.

The amount of the proposed stock is one million ($1,000,000) dollars, of which two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars will be preferred, and the rest common stock, with the right to increase said capital stock from time to time in the manner provided by law; the preferred stock having the right and privilege to receive a 5 per cent cumulative annual dividend, and participating in all dividends of every year after the common stock has received five per cent for such year.

Petitioners intend in good faith to go forward without delay to secure subscriptions to the capital stock, construct, equip, maintain and operate said railway.

They request to be incorporated under the laws of this state, with all of the powers specified in the civil code of 1895, applicable to railroads, and street and suburban railroads, and especially those embraced in sections 2167, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2181, 2182, 2184, and the acts amendatory thereof, and have given four (4) weeks' notice of their intention to apply for this charter by the publication of this petition in the newspaper in each of the counties through which said proposed road will run, in which sheriff's advertisements are published, once a week for four (4) weeks before the filing of said petition.

Jack J. Spalding, R. J. Hancock, John W Zuber, T. A. Gramling, H. S. Collingsworth, Henry L. Wilson, L. B. Nelson, Samuel Meyer, Jr., F. I. Stone, E. P. King.
feb2—4t—thur

Auction Sale

The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.

LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, and known as lot 3 of block or lot 27 of the Holcombe plat of a part of the east half of land lot 74, in the 14th district of said county, said plat recorded in book GG, page 500, commencing at a point on the east side of East Pryor street one hundred and fifteen (115) feet south of the southwest corner of lot or block 26 of said Holcombe plat, and running east one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet; thence south fifty (50) feet; thence west one hundred and fifty-four (154) feet to East Pryor street; thence northerly along the east side of said street fifty-seven and one-half (57½) feet to the beginning point. Said property will be sold as the property of J. B., Miss M. E., Mrs. L. G. and A. C. Edwards by the Germania Loan and Banking Company of Atlanta, the owner and holder of, and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage by the said Edwardses to said company, dated August 4, 1898, and recorded in book 82, page 184. Default has been made in the payment of one or more of the notes secured by said mortgage for more than thirty days, and the board of directors of said company elect to declare the whole debt due, to satisfy which this sale will be made, and all expenses of making the sale. Terms cash. This February 8, 1899.
GERMANIA LOAN & BANKING CO.,
JACOB HAAS, President.
P. F. CLARKE, Cashier.
feb10 17 24 mar3 fri

A SMALL BUSINESS

Was Some Realizing, but None Care To Be Short.

COTTON MOVEMENT LIGHT

Increase in the Bullish Temper of the Trade the Feature of the Day.

New York, February 9.—By Associated Press: After the cotton market had opened steady at 1@4 points advance the feeling on 'change became quite nervous. The volume of business was small, and reflected a policy of hesitation on the part of both classes of traders. Following the opening call the market scarcely varied more than 2 points, at the best interval showing a net gain of 5 points, with August the most popular position, and within 6 points of the highest price on the general advance. Then followed several periods of reaction under efforts to realize on the part of some of the weaker longs. The general bearings were much the same as previously at work. A feature of the forenoon trading was buying for English account. Southern houses, while not taking an active part, bought in preference to selling. The temper of traders was passive, but they were ready to give support to the market on any efforts by leading bears to create a stampede. The general undertone of local sentiment was unquestionably firm, although the market was without much new features. Forecasts from the south as to the interior movement were also bullish. Port receipts were still very light, and claims from the remote interior, telegraphed to this point, were to the effect that an abrupt falling off in interior stocks should be expected. Cables reflected an active demand with difficulty in matching required qualities of raw material. The market closed steady at the best prices of the day—a net advance of 2@4 points.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 6 to 6⅛c.
Liverpool—Firmer; middling 3 5-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6 7-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 6c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 6c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Memphis—Quiet and steady; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6⅛c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 5⅝c bid.
Houston—Firm; middling 6 1-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 13-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	404	701	200	1820	16150	6676
Monday	295	483	250	175	16195	5865
Tuesday	444	418	23	645	16616	5638
Wednesday	182	684	348	100	16450	5222
Thursday	197	429	575	365	16072	6186
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1522	2716	1396	3105	......	......

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing, bid and asked.
February	6 18	6 18	6 16	6 16	6 18-20
March	6 20	6 21	6 18	6 21	6 20-21
April	6 16	6 19	6 16	6 19	6 19-20
May	6 19	6 21	6 18	6 20	6 19-20
June	6 18	6 19	6 17	6 17	6 18-19
July	6 19	6 20	6 18	6 19	6 19-20
August	6 22	6 24	6 20	6 23	6 22-23
September	6 08	6 10	6 08	6 10	6 09-10
October	6 09	6 09	6 08	6 09	6 09-10
November	6 08	6 09	6 08	6 09	6 09-10
December	......	......	......	......	......
January	......	......	......	......	......

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	21300	37640	41850	31234	962748	1257084
Monday	26978	34374	32403	27000	944298	1246574
Tuesday	25399	35919	16031	21864	952148	1261378
Wednesday	17358	26653	8346	22997	950169	1245627
Thursday	15845	32439	22365	28800	953410	1230197
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	106910	167025	120995	141397	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February	5 77	August	5 86
March	5 77	September	6 76
April	5 80	October	6 77
May	5 84	November	5 78
June	5 85	December	5 80
July	5 88	January	.....

Closed steady.

New Orleans Cotton Futures.

Reported Daily by Telegraph by W. H. Bacheller & Co., Brokers, New Orleans.

New Orleans, February 9.—A better market in Liverpool for both spots and futures, together with continued very light receipts, with no indication of an increase in the movement, despite clearing weather, were the combined influences that brought about a better market for contracts here.

The leading futures ranged as follows: March opened at 5.78; high 5.78; low 5.75; close 5.77.78.

May opened at 5.83; high 5.85; low 5.82; close 5.84.85.

July opened at 5.87; high 5.88; low 5.85; close 5.88.89.

October opened at 5.77; high 5.77; low 5.77; close 5.77.78.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 9, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, active inquiry with prices firmer; middling uplands 3 5-16; sales 14,000; American 11,700; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 4,000; American 700.

Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
February	3 17-64	3 17	Buyers
February-March	3 17-64	3 17	Buyers
March-April	3 17-64	3 17½	Buyers
April-May	3 18-64	3 18½	Sellers
May-June	3 19-64	3 19	Buyers
June-July	3 20-64	3 20	Sellers
July-August	3 20-64	3 20½	Sellers
August-September	3 21-64	3 20½	Sellers
September-October	....	3 20	Buyers
October-November	....	3 20½	Sellers

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, February 9.—Cotton quiet; sales none; middling uplands 6 7-16; gulf 6 11-16; net receipts 1,021; gross 3,537; stock 98,132.

New Orleans, February 9.—Cotton steady; sales 2,900; middling 5¾; receipts 2,339; stock 457,031.

Galveston, February 9.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling 6; sales 4, 804; stock 146,-787.

Mobile, February 9.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales 300; receipts 655; stock 31,-564.

Savannah, February 9.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 775; receipts 1,262; stock 70,132.

Charleston, February 9.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝ bid; receipts 93; stock 21,510.

Wilmington, February 9.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; receipts 27; stock 15,993.

Norfolk, February 9.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; sales 215; receipts 1,119; stock 36,720.

Baltimore, February 9.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; receipts 474; stock 31,627.

Boston, February 9.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; receipts net 2,790; gross 10,959.

Philadelphia, February 9.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 11-16; receipts 355; stock 10,196.

Memphis, February 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5¾; sales 2,000; receipts 1,388; stock 93,714.

Augusta, February 9.—Cotton steady; middling 6; sales 2,158; receipts 115; stock 39,110.

Houston, February 9.—Cotton firm; middling 6 1-16; no sales; receipts 1,764; stock 18,041; expected tomorrow 1,400, against 6,160 last year and 2,852 in 1895.

St. Louis, February 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5 13-16; sales 75; receipts 3,671; shipments 3,591; stock 73,719.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 9.—Liverpool cables were considered of a favorable character today, futures there ebing up 1 to 2-64d, with a good spot demand. Sales 14,000 bales. New York has ruled comparatively dull, but with a very strong undertone, initial sales being 1 to 2 points over last night. Transactions were small, and confined principally to the market. The continued light receipts is adding some firmness to the market. Port arrivals today estimated at 15,000 bales, against 32,430 last year. We continue to feel bullish on cotton. We believe that the commercial crop will fall short of 11,000,000 bales, and the acreage on the coming crop will be materially reduced on account of inability of the average planter to secure fertilizers; also present delay in farm work on account of bad weather.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, February 9.—The demand for both staple and fancy cotton goods today has been above the recent average. Mail orders have been liberal and spot business better than on previous days of the week. Buyers complain of increasing difficulty in securing ready supplies, even at full advanced prices. The tone of the market is very strong with no check to the general upward tendency. Leading makes of 4-4 bleached cotton ready to move up still further shortly. Staple worsted dress goods very firm. Men's wear woolens in fair demand.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 9.—Continued bad weather is probable throughout the south, according to the weather bureau, and is expected to further check the movement, as no one can expect, with the temperature the lowest ever known, any effort will be made to move the remaining cotton from the plantations. The movement is so light as to partially prevent an advance. While the trade considers the receipts to be extraordinarily light, they fear that an improvement in the weather would swell the movement. Rather more disposition has been shown on the part of merchants to realize on a portion of the cotton they have accumulated on the advance of the past month, but none care to be short of the market. Here the trade is exceedingly bullish, believing this continued light movement must change the opinions held abroad of the size of the crop, and when that time comes higher prices will result. Business today has been of small proportions, and the greater portion of the trade has been idle. The March delivery was supported at the close which was quiet but firm. A lessened volume of business, but an increase in the bullish temper of the trade was the feature of the day.

Cotton Situation Abroad.

From The New York Commercial.

In summing up the situation abroad, a well-known cotton exporter at Liverpool is quoted as saying: The most striking fact has been the way in which the large shipments to the continent of the 1897-98 crop have been absorbed. With the exception of Russia, continental spinners had little or no cotton left in their mills in October and November last. The active demand which sprang up then for spot cotton in continental ports or for early arrivals proved sufficiently that mill stocks in many cases could not tide spinners over until the arrival of their own imports. The forecast of an enormous crop and the bear ideas so assiduously circulated at the beginning of the season had a twofold effect, which must have an important bearing on the future course of the market. First, they kept continental spinners from buying on the same large scale as it is their wont during the first three months of the season. On the average they have not bought more than about three or four months' consumption, and their buying power for the remainder of the season will therefore be considerable. Second, many continental shippers, dealers and even agents were induced to sell short. I never saw such reckless bear sales at prices far below the lowest figures ever reached in the open market. The short interest thus created is still for the most part uncovered and will also help to strengthen the position of cotton."

Continuing, this party states: "It has been repeatedly asserted that several of the largest continental mills have bought their whole consumption, and have therefore no more interest in the present crop. Such cases are isolated, and even then the purchase of these mills figure as shorts in the books of some cotton dealer, who made the contracts for forward deliveries at low prices. I came across one instance where a spinner had bought 30,000 bales of high grades in monthly deliveries up to next September. So far 5,000 bales have been delivered; are the remaining 25,000 bales bought by the sellers?

In conclusion, this exporter has a word to say of crop prognosticators: "I, for one, came to the conclusion that, especially considering the quality of the present crop, middling in the neighborhood of 3d is worth buying, and that the question, 'How often have we seen such prices?' is a very appropriate one to put at the present moment. Opinions are very much divided among spinners as to whether the various crop authorities are a blessing or a curse to the trade. During last summer, at a time when a reliable estimate was still an impossibility, forecasts of a large crop ruined the market for the spinners' production, and later on continued bear reports made the spinner miss the market for his raw material. Thus caught on both sides, the spinner will find it a poor consolation if at the end of the present season some crop authority or other will triumphantly inform the world that he prophesied the size of the crop (commercial or otherwise) exactly to a bale."

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 9.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.10; extra fancy, $4.00; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 39c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@80c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.85 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, Febuary 9 — Flour steadier. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 83⅛@84¼; options closed ⅜@⅞c higher; March 80⅝; May 76⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 43¾@44⅜; options closed unchanged: May 41⅛. Oats, spot steady: No. 2 34¾; options dull.

St. Louis, February 9—Flour quiet. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 74; track 74@75; May 76⅜ asked; July 71⅜ asked. Corn easy; No. 2 cash 34⅛; track 34⅛@35; May 34⅞ bid; July 35⅛. Oats higher; No. 2 cash 28⅛; track 28⅛; May 29⅛.

Chicago, February 9—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat, No. 2 spring 67@71¼; No. 3 spring 64@67¼; No. 2 red 72@73. Corn, No. 2 35¼@35⅜; No. 2 yellow 35¼@36¼. Oats, No. 2 28; No. 2 white —; No. 3 white 30@31. Rye, No. 2 55⅛55¾.

Cincinnati, Feruary 9—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 74¾. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed 35½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 30¼.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 9—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $10.80, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.31; New Orleans 5.31; New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¾@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 11½c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Provisions.

Atlanta, February 9—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅝c; clear sides 5¼c; ice-cured bellies 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6½c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7½c; second quality 6¾c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, February 9—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.25. Lard better; prime steam 5.35 choice 5.45. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.00; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 5.00; shorts 5.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.62½; extra shorts 5.25; ribs 5.50. shorts 5.62½.

Chicago, February 9 — Mess pork $9.90@9.95. Lard 5.52½@5.57½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.75@4.95 shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.05@5.15.

New York, February 9—Lard dull: western steam 5.85; February 5.82; refined steady. Pork dull; family $10.50@11.00.

Cincinnati, February 9 — Lard steady at $5.40. Bulk meats firm at 4.95. Bacon dull at $5.75.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 9—Turpentine firm at 42¼; sales 117 casks; receipts 220. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 3,666; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.05; H $1.20; I $1.35; K $1.50; M $1.60 N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.35.

Wilmington, February 9—Turpentine firm at 43¼@42¼. Rosin firm at 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30. Tar very firm at $1.10.

Charleston, February 9— Turpentine firm at 41; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, February 9.—Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.75@4.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges, California $3.00@3.50; Florida $3.75@4.00. Bananas, straight $1 50@1.75 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 9 — Eggs 12@13c. Butter, western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small, 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 27½@30c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 50@60c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 90c@$1.05 per bu; $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage 1¼@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 8@9c.

LIVERPOOL WAS FIRM

Crop Damage Reports and Cold Weather Started Wheat Strong.

REALIZING CAUSED SETBACK

Most of the Advance Lost—Corn, Oats and Provisions Closed at Slight Decline.

New York, February 9.—Stock prices advanced, except for periods of temporary hesitation, pretty generally until the last quarter of an hour, when professional pressure left many shares only slightly above yesterday. Commission houses were said to have orders to buy liberally if the market at the opening was weak. As it was, many commission house customers were disposed to repurchase stock recently sold. Chicago houses were credited with being sellers while purchases and sales for foreign account were about even. Large operators were said to have purchasing orders in their specialties, and traders bought for a turn. There was some evening up of accounts both ways in anticipation of the holidays on Saturday and Monday. The advance brought prices up about a point in many instances, which was exceeded in some cases. There was a recession in prices which was dissipated by a renewed advance led by the coalers and Burlington, the former being affected by the cold weather which it was assumed would cause dealers to replenish stock, thus assuring increased traffic. The strength of the Flower group of stocks was a pronounced feature. There were conspicuous advances in the standard stocks, including Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilts, the grangers, Southwestern shares, Lake Erie and Western, Twin City Rapid Transit and the industrial specialties generally, except Tobacco, which was weak on the propect of increased competition. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred and General Electric were strong on dividend talk. The dealings for the day were less than at any time in many weeks. The closing was heavy.

Transactions in bonds were on a relatively larger scale than stocks, footing up to $6,275,000. The great bulk of the dealings were concentrated in the speculative issues, with Kansas and Texas seconds and Texas and Pacific seconds rising sharply. The market generally displayed a strong tone, purchases for out-of-town interests being very extensive.

Total sales of stocks today were 590,000 shares, including 25,140 Atchison preferred, 9,755 Central Pacific, 5,190 Chesapeake and Ohio, 60,402 Burlington, 3,560 Louisville and Nashville, 9,790 Manhattan, 11,840 Metropolitan, 18,200 Reading, 16,450 Missouri Pacific, 3,060 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 11,100 Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 9,049 New York Central, 23,610 Northern Pacific, 7,930 Rock Island, 9.504 Union Pacific, 11.170 St. Paul, 3.420 Southern Pacific, 28,250 Texas Pacific, 9,150 Union Pacific preferred, 21,665 Steel, 8,595 People's Gas, 7,010 Consolidated Gas, 21,130 Brooklyn Transit, 26.270 Sugar, 8,230 Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3,955 Rubber, 13,520 St. Louis Southwestern preferred.

Money on call steady at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 2¾@4¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½@4.85¾ for demand and $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84@4.84½ and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills $4.82½@4.83.

Silver certificates 59½@60½c.
Bar silver 59⅝c.
Mexican dollars 47⅛.
Government bonds weak.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	21⅛	New Jersey Central	101¼
do. preferred	60⅞	New York Central	136
Baltimore and Ohio	69	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14¼
Canada Pacific	87	do. 1st preferred	70
Canada Southern	59	do. 2d preferred	35
Central Pacific	51⅛	Norfolk & Western	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	North American Co.	8¼
Chicago & Alton	172	Northern Pacific	51⅜
C., B. & Q	134⅜	do. preferred	78⅛
Chic. & E. Illinois	66¼	Ontario & Western	21⅛
do. preferred	115	Oregon R. & Nav.	46
Chic. Great Western	16	Oregon Short Line	42⅛
Chic., Ind. & L.	10⅛	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	87
do. preferred	43	do. 2d preferred	63
Chic. & N. W.	148	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	190	Reading	21⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅛	do. 1st preferred	59⅜
do. preferred	96	Rio Grande & W.	42
Del. & Hudson	111⅛	do. preferred	77
Del., Lac. & W'n	159	Rock Island	115⅜
Del. & Rio Grande	22⅛	St. Louis & Santa Fe	12¼
do. preferred	73⅜	do. 1st preferred	73
Erie (new)	14⅜	do. 2d preferred	41⅜
do. preferred	38⅜	St. L. & S. W.	10⅛
Ft. Wayne	178	do. preferred	29⅜
Great North'n pref.	184	St. Paul	125⅛
Hocking Valley	2⅞	do. preferred	168⅜
Illinois Central	115⅛	St. P. & Omaha	92
Lake Erie & W'n	20	do. preferred	169
do. preferred	66	St. P., M. & M.	——
Lake Shore	200¼	Southern Pacific	38⅜
Louisville & Nash.	64⅞	Southern Railway	12⅞
Manhattan L	111⅞	do. preferred	49⅜
Metro. Street Ry.	234⅜	Texas & Pacific	25⅜
Michigan Central	114¼	Union Pacific	46⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	46	do. preferred	79⅛
do. preferred	98	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12⅜
Missouri Pacific	44⅜	Wabash	8
Mobile & Ohio	40⅛	do. preferred	21⅞
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅞	Wheeling & L. E.	11⅛
do. preferred	38⅞	do. preferred	32⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	108	United States	54⅛
American	141	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	35⅛	do. preferred	113⅛
do. preferred	91⅛	National Lin. Oil	7¼
American Spirits	13	Pacific Mail	52
do. preferred	35⅛	People's Gas	112⅛
American Tobacco	139	Pullman Palace	159⅜
do. preferred	133	Silver Certificates	59½
Consolidated Gas	208	Stand. Rope & Twine	10
Com. Cable Co.	185	Sugar	129⅛
Col. F. & Iron	32	do. preferred	111⅛
do. preferred	90	T. C. & Iron	42⅜
General Electric	110⅛	U. S. Leather	6⅞
Haw. Com. Co.	75	do. preferred	71⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran.	91⅛	U. S. Rubber	50
International Paper	60	do. preferred	116
do. preferred	89	Western Union	94⅛
La Clede Gas	53⅛	Federal Steel	47⅜
Lead	36⅛	do. preferred	86

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	117⅛
U. S. new 4s reg	128⅛	N. J. Cent. 5s	115⅛
do. coupon	128⅛	N. Carolina 6s	130
U. S. 4s	112⅛	do 4s	104
do. coupon	112⅛	Northern Pac. 1sts	115⅛
do 2ds	99	do 3s	68⅛
U. S. 5s reg	111⅛	do 4s	103⅛
do. 5s coupon	111⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	107⅛
District 3 65s	118	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	130
Ala., Class A	107	Northwest consols	143
Ala., Class B	107	do deb. 5s	122
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	102
Atchison 4s	101⅞	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	129
do. adj. 4s	82⅞	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111⅛
Canada So. 2nds	111⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	——
Chicago Terminals	95⅛	Reading 4s	87⅜
C. & O. 5s	118⅛	Rio G. W. 1sts	93
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅜	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	108⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	101	St. Paul consols 7s	162⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	105	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Erie Gen. 4s	73	do 5s	122
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	Southern Ry. 5s	105⅞
Gen. Electric 5s	114	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	87
G. H. & S. A. 6s	109	Tenn. new set 3s	96
do. 2ds	110	Tex. Pac L. G. 1sts	110⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅛	do reg. 2nds	50⅛
do. con. 6s	111	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	88
Iowa Cent. 1sts	109	Wabash 1st 5s	115¼
La. new consol 4s	108⅛	do 2ds	96½
L. & N. unified 4s	95⅞	West Shore 4s	112
Missouri 6s	113	Virginia centuries	86
M. K. T. 2ds	67⅛	do deferred	8⅛
do. 4s	94	Wisconsin Cent. t. r	67⅜

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable

New York, February 9.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were more active and better in tone today, yesterday's bears hastening to close. The market remained firm until the afternoon, when it hung, New York showing reluctance to take the lead, and the close was bullish.

Tintos touched 60 and closed at 39. Anacondas were 8⅞ and Utahs 7⅛.

Fifty-two thousand pounds gold in bars was bought by the bank.

Money was harder, expecting a big settlement demand tomorrow.

Manhattan's Electrical Equipment.

From The Wall Street Journal.

Mr. George Gould Monday dictated the following letter on the advantages to be derived by Manhattan Elevated from electrical equipment:

"The public has very little idea how thoroughly the management of the elevated roads has investigated the subject of electrical power. The investigations which have been conducted during the last year, relating to a change of motive power, have embraced the generation, distribution and use of electrical power on both elevated and surface roads by every important plant in this country, particularly those in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago. The reports, therefore, furnished to our company represent the combined experience of the largest producers and consumers of electricity in the world.

"The results are something marvelous. The most careful and conservative estimates made by experts show a saving of 2½ cents a mile on the entire car mileage of the elevated roads. As we are now running over 40,000,000 car miles a year, the saving in operating expenses alone will be over $1,000,000 per year, which with other economics possible, is sufficient to pay 5 per cent on the new capital which it is proposed to the stockholders to put into the elevated roads and 1 per cent additional on the present capital; in other words, to put the whole property on a sound 5 per cent basis."

The result, he said later, would be achieved without any increase in traffic. But there is no question, he said, that the new motive power will mean a large increase in popularity. The increase in speed of 16 or 18 per cent and increase in capacity of cars of 20 per cent will enable the company to handle its traffic in much better shape.

Mr. Gould further said that the trains will be run so frequently as to insure patronage of people desiring convenient and rapid service; that cars will be better lighted and that open cars will be used in summer.

From The New York Commercial.

If half the improvements promised to be made with that $18,000,000 are made, the "L" road will be a splendid means of transportation, and the stock a prize one. A few of the improvements mentioned, besides the new motive power, are seats for every passenger carried, elevators to take passengers from street to platform, new cross-town branches, faster headway, and ultimate connection with Kings county. In the face of all these promises the stock declined Tuesday 1 per cent, showing how enthusiastically Wall street disbelieves in the glittering programme.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, February 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury: Available cash balance, $273,233,629; gold reserve, $227,716,003.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	141¼	141¼	138⅜	139	139
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	130⅛	131⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
Atchison	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
do. preferred	61¼	61⅜	60⅜	60⅞	60⅞
Balto. & Ohio	70	71⅛	70	71⅛	69
Brook. Rap. Tran.	91⅛	93	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Bay State Gas	7¼	7¼	.....	6⅞	6⅞
Bur. & Quincy	134	135⅛	133⅛	134⅜	134⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	59⅜	59⅜	58⅜	59⅛	59⅛
Ches. & Ohio	29⅛	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	28⅞
Canada Southern	61¼	61⅜	60	60	59
Del. & Hudson	110	111⅛	110	111⅛	111⅛
Del. & Lack	158¼	158¾	158¼	158¾	159
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Con. Gas	207½	210½	206½	209	208
Gen. Electric	109¾	111	109¾	111	110¾
Chic. Great West.	16	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅛
Jersey Central	101	102½	101	102	101½
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
do. preferred	37⅞	39⅜	37⅞	38⅞	38⅞
Louisv. & Nash.	65	65⅞	64⅜	64⅞	64⅞
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	200¼
Manhattan L.	112⅛	112⅜	111⅛	111⅞	111⅞
Mo. Pacific	44	45⅜	44	44⅛	44⅜
Met. Street Ry	234¾	237	234⅛	235	234¾
National Lead	37	37	37	37	36⅜
Northern Pacific	51⅞	52⅛	51⅛	51⅜	51⅜
do. preferred	78⅜	78⅞	78⅛	78⅜	78⅜
N. Y. Central	136⅛	137	136	136	136
Northwestern	149⅜	149⅜	148¾	148¾	148
Omaha	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	52⅜	53	52	52⅜	52
People's Gas	112⅜	112⅜	111⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Reading	21⅜	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	21⅞
Rock Island	116	116⅜	115⅛	115⅜	115⅜
Southern Rwy	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
do. preferred	49⅛	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	49⅜
St. Paul	126	126⅜	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	42⅛	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	42⅜
U. S. Leather pfd.	71⅛	72	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Union Pacific	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
do. preferred	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	79⅜
Western Union	95	95	94⅜	95	94⅜
Wabash, pfd	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	21⅞
Am'n Cotton Oil	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛	35⅛
Am'n Spirits	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
do. preferred	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
U. S. Rubber	50⅛	50⅛	49⅜	50⅛	50
do. preferred	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116
Federal Steel	48	49	47	48	47⅞
do. preferred	86	86⅜	85⅜	86	86
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜	115⅛

*Ex-dividend 3½ per cent. †Ex-div. 2½ per cent.

Foreign Finances.

London, February 9.—Closing: Consols for money, 1.11; consols for the account, 1.11⅛. Canadian Pacific, 80⅛; Erie, 15⅛; Erie first preferred, 34⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Northern Pacific preferred, 82; St. Paul common 129⅝; New York Central 140; Pennsylvania 65½; Reading 10⅝; Union Pacific preferred 82½; Louisville and Nashville, 66⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27 2-16d per ounce.

Money 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1 15-16@2 per cent; for three-months' bills, 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increase, £746,000; circulation decrease, £321,000; bullion increase, £425,190; other securities increase, £443,000; other deposits decrease, £410,000; public deposits increase, £1,583,000; notes reserve increase, £773,000; government securities decrease, £4,000.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 122.60.

Paris, February 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decrease, 81,-775,000 francs; treasury accounts current decrease, 23,375,000; gold in hand increase, 3,200,000; bills discounted decrease, 164,352,-000; silver in hand increase, 1,000,000.

Three per cent rentes 102 francs 8 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 20 centimes for checks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years 107		Aug'ta 7s, L.D. 110
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years 107		Macon 6s 116
Ga. 4½s, 1915 ..120		Columbus 5s ..106
Savannah 5s ..112		Waterw'ks 6s. 100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902. 112		Rome 5s 105
Atl'n'a 7s. 1904. 111		So. Car. 4½s ...112
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D. 118		Newn'n 6s, LD. 108
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D. 112		Chatta. 5s, 1911. 100
Atl'n'a 4½s ...109		Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910.. 86
Atl'nta 4s 106		Ala. Class A..107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910 112		Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907 ...119
Ga. 6s, 1922 115		do income 6s, 1990 100
Ga. Pa. 1st 120		
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909 107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia 202		Aug. & Sav 105
Southwestern. 106	107	A. & W. P. ... 117
		do deben ...102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. 8s 133
" " " " 7s 116
" " " " 6s 100

The Wheat Position.

From The Wall Street Journal.

The market turned on the shorts in the face of extremely bearish news and the prolonged decline seems to have been checked for a time. There was nothing in sight to encourage buyers except the bears who have been pyramiding on the down side for the past ten days. The decline has been one of the sharpest and steadiest for several years as it is very rare that so many days elapse without a rally lasting for at least twenty-four hours. The increase of over 3,000,000 bushels afloat, increase of over 2,000,000 in Beerbohm's weekly returns of the European visible, the increases in the English and American visible supplies, weak cables, small clearances and liberal northwest receipts were thrown one after the other at the pit traders who went short in a body. The one saving feature was the reports of large engagements of wheat and corn for export. Shorts trying to cover found little wheat for sale and with the rally in the stock market and belief that the peach treaty would be ratified, prices crept slowly up to and passed Saturday's close. While the world's shipments of wheat show up very large, around 8,500,000, it is realized that the bulk of supplies still come from America, and the reported offerings from Australia and Argentine will not be available for weeks. News crop advices and statistics generally have undergone a remarkable change since the advance culminated in January and only depressing factors have been considered. Should new buying come in, there are possibilities of a change in sentiment that would reverse market opinions. With Bradstreet's statement of visible supplies out of the way, the bear news appears all in and discounted. What the big operators will do, or whether the public will again come in, remains to be seen.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, February 9.—Coffee options opened steady and unchangd to 5 points lower, but later rallied on light local buying, broadening warehouse movement and absence of selling pressure; foreign markets sent conflicting cables; statistical situation about unchanged; outside public manifested utmost indifference; closing steady; unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales 16,500 bags, including March 5.50; April 5.60. Spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7 invoice 6½; No. 7 jobbing 7; mild dull; Cordova 7¾@14.

Sugar, raw, firm; fair refining 3 13-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 5-16; molasses sugar 3 9-16; sales 616 bags muscovado, at 3 13-16; refined steady.

New Orleans, February 9.—Sugar steady; open kettle 2⅝@3 9-16; open kettle centrifugal 3 9-16@4⅜; centrifugal, granulated and whites, none in first hands; yellows 4@4⅛; seconds 2¾@3 1-16. Molasses, open kettle steady and 15@30; centrifugal steady at 6@16. Sirup none in first hands.

CLOSING WAS HEAVY

Dealings Less Than at Any Time in Many Weeks.

COALERS SHOWED STRENGTH

Due to the Cold Weather—Strength of Flower Group of Stocks a Prominent Feature.

Chicago, February 9.—Cold weather today and crop damage theories controlled the price of wheat. May at one time during the session got 1⅝c above yesterday's final figures, but realizing caused a set back and the net gain at the end was ⅜c. Corn and oats left off at a slight decline. Pork lost 10@12½c, lard 5c and ribs 2½@5c.

Intensely cold weather, which created fresh fears for the winter plant, started wheat strong. May opened ⅝@¾c higher at 73⅝@73½c, touched 73⅝c, then proceeded to modify the bullishness with which it began. Apart from the weather considerations the early news was by no means striking, and even in that respect the Price Current made somewhat light of the supposed damage, remarking that late sown wheat was doubtless more or less damaged, but otherwise the outlook was still promising. Northwestern receipts were comparatively light, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 310 cars, against 415 the corresponding day last year. Chicago received 80 cars compared with 89 a year ago. Liverpool was firm, while on the other hand, Paris reported a sharp decline in February wheat and unchanged for later deliveries. Local interests were persistently against the advance, and after touching 73⅝c near the start, May wheat gradually sold down to 72⅞c. At that point, however, the market began to show considerable strength as the west and southwest continued to send reports of serious damage to the winter plant. To add emphasis to this news, St. Louis sent heavy buying orders and May rose quickly to 74⅛c. On the bulge, however, considerable long wheat was for sale and May slipped off to 73½c. Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 629,000 bushels. Primary western market receipts were 454,000 bushels, compared with 429,000 last year. The market closed steady with May bringing 73½c sellers.

Under free offerings by several prominent houses, which met a slow demand, corn developed a lower tendency. Country offerings continued light, although receipts at 498 cars were in excess of the estimates. May opened ⅛@¼c higher at 37⅛c, firmed up to 37⅛@37¼c, sold off to 36⅝@36¾c and closed at 36¾@36⅞c buyers.

In the absence of any sort of independent motives oats followed corn. Receipts were 175 cars. May began a shade higher at 28⅛c, declined to 28⅛@28¼c and closed at 28⅜c.

A good export demand for meats and higher prices at the yards started provisions strong. The market subsequently eased off, however, on selling of pork and ribs by packers. May pork opened 2½c higher at $10.20@10.22½c and declined to $10.17½, the closing price. The range in lard and ribs was very small.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat 63 cars, corn 475, oats 140, hogs 19,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat—				
May	73½	74⅛	72⅞	73⅛
July	72	73	71⅝	72½
Corn—				
May	37¼	37¼	36⅜	36⅞
July	37⅛	37⅝	37¼	37¼
September	37⅜	37¾	37⅝	37⅜
Oats—				
May	28*	28*	28¼	28⅜
July	26⅜	26*	26⅛	26¼
Mess pork—				
May	10.20	10.22½	10.07½	10.07½
Lard—				
May	5.77½	5.77½	5.70	5.72½
July	....	....	....	5.82½
September	6.00	6.00	5.92½	5.92½
Short ribs—				
May	5.10	5.10	5.02½	5.05
July	5.17½	5.17½	5.15	5.15
September	5.30	5.30	5.27½	5.27½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	13,000	15,000
Wheat, bushels	98,000	7,000
Corn, bushels	578,000	194,000
Oats, bushels	259,000	191,000
Rye, bushels	5,000	3,000
Barley, bushels	47,000	4,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Alanata, February 9.—Liverpool cables at last responded to the bullish local feeling, and this morning showed a good advance with demand reported fair. Our opening was very strong, and at no time during the session were prices weak, although early realizing by yesterday's longs caused a temporary recession. The intensely cold weather continues over the northwest, and crop damage reports are beginning to circulate freely. Northwestern farmers are curtailing shipments, and today's northwest receipts showed a decided falling off. The Michigan state crop report indicates crop damaged there very materially, while bear ammunition was manufactured out of Argentine surplus estimates. Other than crop scares wheat is a sale on bulges.

Coarse grains and provisions are inactive and the range narrow. Little of interest is happening.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, February 9.—Wheat, spot steady; futures closed firm; March 5s 8½d; May 5s 8¼d.

Corn, spot quiet; futures quiet; March 3s 5⅜d; May 3s 5⅜d.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys 9@10c pound; dressed 12½ to 13c; dressed chickens, hens, 20 to 11c; fries, 12½@14c; ducks 13 to 14c; quail, 9 to 10c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, February 9.—Cattle, small supply taken readily. Fancy cattle $5.90@6.10; choice steers $5.50@5.85; medium steers $4.80@8.10; beef steers $4.10@5.75; stockers and feeders $3.30@4.75; bulls $2.75@4.25; cows and heifers $3.30@4; western fed steers $4.15@5.50; Texas steers $3.50@5.10; calves $5@7.25.

Hogs—Trade brisk at an advance of 5c. Fair to choice $3.80@3.95; packers $3.60@3.77½; mixed $3.65@3.85; butchers $.65@3.95; lights $3.60@3.87½; pigs $3.25@3.65.

Sheep in good demand; firm and unchanged. Poor to prime sheep $2.50@4.50; principally $3.50@4.50; ewes $3.30@4; chiefly $3.60@3.95; yearlings $4.15@4.55; poor to prime lamps $4@5; chiefly $4.80@4.95.

Receipts—Cattle, 7,000; hogs, 27,000; sheep, 10,000.

St. Louis, February 9.—Cattle receipts 6,000, including 2,500 Texans. Market steady; fair to native shipping and export steers $4.60@6.10; dressed beef and butchers' steers $4@5.35; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3@4.80; stockers and feeders $3@4.55; cows and heifers $2@4.40; Texans and Indian steers $3@5; bulk of sales $3.25@4.70; cows and heifers $2.40@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 7,500. Market strong to 5c higher; pigs and lights $3.65@3.75; packers $3.60@3.90; butchers' $3.85@3.95.

Sheep—Receipts 1,800. Native muttons $4@4.25; stockers $2.75@3; culls and bucks $1.75@3.50; lambs $4.75@5.25.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

For Sale---$75,000

Athens Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Gold 6's, due 1916. Send for printed circular giving particulars; also for full list of January investments. John W. Dickey, Broker, Augusta, Ga.

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Write for Spring Catalogue out March 1st.

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Cut Flowers and Floral designs shipped to any point.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, at the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the 15th district of DeKalb county, Georgia, and part of land lots 181 and 182, known as lots 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 in block 45 as per plat of the East Lake Land Company on file in clerk's office, beginning at a point five hundred (500) feet west from the southwest corner of Taylor and Quillian streets, and running thence west two hundred and thirty (230) feet to Crystal avenue; thence with the meanderings of Crystal avenue three hundred and sixty (360) feet to an alley; thence east along said alley three hundred and eighty (380) feet; thence north two hundred (200) feet to beginning. Said property will be sold as the property of J. W. Hampton by the Germania Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta, the owner and holder of, and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage by said Hampton to said company dated August 6, 1893, and recorded in said county of DeKalb in book "J" of mortgages, page 37. Default has been made in the payment of one or more of the notes secured by said mortgage for more than thirty days, and the board of directors of said company elect to declare the whole debt due, to satisfy which this sale will be made and all expenses of making the sale.

Terms cash.

This February 8th, 1899.

GERMANIA LOAN AND BANKING CO.,
By JACOB HAAS, President.
P. F. CLARKE, Cashier.

feb 10, 17, 24—mar 3 fri

Sano-Rio THE HOME REMEDY for FEMALE COMPLAINTS

The peculiar functions of women must be kept vigorous and regular. Nothing is right if they go wrong. For all these pains, irregularities and difficulties no remedy on earth equals the famous Sano-Rio Easily applied by lady herself. Relieves all pain in Womb or Ovaries in 10 minutes. Promptly relieves Headache, Nausea, Blood and Bladder Troubles, Faintness, Nervousness, Fear and Despondency. Cures Leucorrhea, Womb Complaints, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down Pains and all Female Disorders. Banishes Soreness and Ulcerations. Cheers the spirits and Vitalizes the whole frame. Safe, Sure and Absolutely Harmless. One 50 cent box will complete a cure in ordinary cases.

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9 p. m.—Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
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From Atlanta in Through Trains To All Points, in all directions.

—TICKET OFFICES—

Cor. Kimball House and Union Station

LOW RATES

—TO—

Mardi Gras

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS

For the above occasion the Atlanta and West Point railroad (Atlanta and New Orleans short line) will sell tickets to Mobile and New Orleans at one fare for the round trip. On sale February 7th to 13th, inclusive, good to return February 28th. Pullman palace sleeping cars and elegant day coaches through from Atlanta to New Orleans without change. Double daily train service. Our sleeping car diagrams are now ready for reservation. Please send in your name for berths.

J. W. WARNER,
City Ticket Agent, No. 12 Kimball House.
GEORGE W. ALLEN,
T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga., Kimball House.
B. F. WYLY, JR.,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. LUTZ,
Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
GEORGE C. SMITH,
Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect January 16th.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	†102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*2	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
†102	Hapeville	8 05 am	†104	Hapeville	8 30 am
†105	Hapeville	9 45 am	†108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	†110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
†109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	†112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
†111	Hapeville	2 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
†113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	†114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 30 pm

Trains marked * Daily. † Daily except Sunday

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Nashville	7 30 am	†2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 00 am	†70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	†72	Marietta	5 30 pm
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 25 am
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 50 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 10 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 35 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 30 pm
28	College Park	12 25 am	27	College Park	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN.	
42	LaGrange	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	7 50 am
†23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
†9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	3 10 pm
†1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 15 am	†402	Washington	12 00 n'n
†35	Elberton	9 40 am	†34	Elberton	4 30 pm
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville .... 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville .... 7 30 pm

†Daily.

........THE........

Atlanta and Savannah Short Line

........VIA........

Southern and Georgia and Alabama R'w'ys

Established February 5th, carries superior Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Savannah, leaving Atlanta at 10:50 p. m. and arriving Savannah 8:40 a. m., connecting closely in union depot, Atlanta, with all Southern Railway fast Florida trains from Cincinnati and all points west.

Quickest line ever operated, reducing time between western points, Atlanta and Savannah many hours.

Passengers from Atlanta can spend entire evening in the city and reach Savannah in ample time for business and for connection with all departing trains southward or northward.

For tickets, time tables and all information call on ticket agents of Southern Railway or connecting lines.

A. POPE,
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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

New York, Boston AND THE EAST.

IN WINTER OR SUMMER

—Steamers sail direct—

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TICKETS INCLUDE MEALS AND BERTH ABOARD SHIP.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN ALL RAIL

For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD AT GRAND TONIGHT

Called by Woman's Co-operative Association. Working Woman's Home Will Be Discussed.

TALKS TO BE MADE BY PROMINENT PEOPLE

Social News of the Day. Important Meetings in Which Women Are Interested Called for Today.

In calling the mass meeting of Atlanta citizens at the Grand tonight the Woman's Co-Operative Association will call upon all philanthropic people, men and women, to co-operate in the good work to be undertaken in the establishment of a working woman's home.

At the meeting prominent men and women interested in the movement will, in short speeches of three and five minutes' length, set forth the direct objects of the proposed home, explaining as well its great necessity. Besides these short speeches there will be a musical programme in which Mrs. Charles O. Sheridan and Mr. William Owens will participate.

All the members of the co-operative association, as well as all women engaged in business or work of any kind, are urged to be present, as well as those who are in any way interested in philanthropic work.

The mass meeting has been called to meet with the universal desire expressed to fully understand the scope of the work to be undertaken by the co-operative association, and the proposed methods of procedure.

Men are eligible to membership as associate members of the association, the dues required being 25 cents per month. The meeting is called for 7:30 o'clock tonight.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

The executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club will meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the woman's club rooms in the Grand.

The regular monthly meeting of the ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock. After the business meeting there will be an informal reception, at which a literary and musical programme will be presented. Among those to take part will be Miss Annie Thomas, violinist; Mr. Eugene Tupper, elocutionist; Misses Emma Lee and Rosa Wood, vocalists. Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, president.

The next regular meeting of the Literature and art section of the Atlanta Woman's Club will be held Friday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. Sketches of Keats and Shelley, Wordsworth and the Lake country will be given, and selections read from these poets. A large attendance is desired, as an outline for the coming work in Tennyson and Browning will be presented; and all are requested to be ready to respond to the roll call with a quotation from some of the poets under discussion that day. Mrs. Thirkield, chairman.

CHICAGO TRADE UNIONS ENDORSE EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Miss Lena M. Morrow, secretary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage League, recently addressed every trade union in Chicago for the purpose of eliciting their interest in and endorsement of a petition to be presented by the Illinois suffragists to the legislature, asking for their rights of citizenship. Of ninety labor unions visited by Miss Morrow in Chicago, only two refused to endorse her petition.

In discussing the deep impression made by her address, Miss Morrow is quoted as saying:

"No union refused me admission excepting where it was electing or installing officers. My reception at every place has always been very pleasant. In many instances the organizations rose to receive me. The officers sometimes asked the men to lay aside their cigars and pipes while I spoke. In every instance the men listened very attentively. As I passed from hall to hall I received only the most courteous treatment. As a rule middle-aged or elderly men are more apt to vote for woman suffrage than young men. This, perhaps, is not strange, for people usually grow wiser as they advance in life, which only proves their maturity of mind.

"There is a kinship of spirit between labor unions and equal suffrage societies. Both are seeking in their own way for justice. People who are seeking for their own rights soon find that when they secure these rights it never follows that anyone else has been wronged. Man needs woman to come into politics quite as much as woman needs the new sphere for her own sake. The laboring man should believe in equality for women in politics and labor and wages, for the ballot and labor are closely related. Inequality of wage means inevitably a lowering of man's wages or a crowding of men out of the labor market. Protest woman's labor and wages and you protect man's labor and wages. As a matter of self-protection and self-interest the laboring man ought to be in favor of political, social and economic equality for men and women.

"There is a broader phase to this question, and it is this: Men do not cast their ballots or pay their taxes or serve terms in penitentiaries when they are convicted of crimes as carpenters or miners or lawyers, but as men as social beings. It follows that a woman in her own kitchen, or somebody else's, or in the factory or parlor, is as much affected by the laws of the country as the lawyer or carpenter or miner. We are social beings. It is no discount on the men to say that they need the aid of women politically—for women standing politically alone would not have made any better success of things than the men have. Governmental conditios affect the domestic, the social, the economic phases in life, and in these spheres women are as much interested as men."

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Among the social events of the week the occasion of much enjoyment was the small dinner dance given at the Capital City Club Wednesday night by nine of the gentlemen members. The dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock and was followed by an informal dance. Among those present were Miss Marion Hammond, of Savannah; Miss Georgia Hayes, of Kentucky; Miss English, Miss Gay, Miss Newman, Miss Thompson, Miss McDougal, Miss Hallman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Messrs. Frank Inman, Willis Ragan, Gordon Kiser, Ulric Atkinson, William P. Hill, Fulton Colville, Charles McGeehee and Robert F. Shedden.

***

Miss Susie Bedford, of Kentucky, is visiting Miss Jean Mauck, 70 Pulliam street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James English, Jr., and Miss English left last night for Florida.

***

Mrs. Henry Grady, Sr., is spending the winter in Washington, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard.

***

Mrs. William King leaves Saturday night for Washington city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Eugene Dobbins have returned from Florida.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Alston are at home to their friends at 77 Hood street.

***

Miss Eula Powers, of Guyton, is the guest of Miss Estelle Burney on Park avenue.

***

Misses Clinton and Belle McMillin, of Harlem, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. R. H. Alston, on Hood street.

***

Dr. H. M. Moore and his bride, after a short visit to the Misses Burney, left last evening for their home in Dublin, Ga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Griffeth have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Lenie, to Mr. William B. Kent, the marriage to occur Wednesday, February 22d, at 2:30 p. m. at their residence, 704 South Lumpkin street, Athens, Ga.

***

The friends of Mrs. A. B. Steele will regret to learn that she is ill with the grip.

***

Mrs. E. L. Mumford is visiting friends in Nashville, Tenn.

***

Mr. Chapman Powell has returned from Thomasville, Ga.

***

The friends of Mrs. Thomas Powell will regret to learn of her illness at Decatur, Ga.

***

Mr. W. H. Kiser has returned home from New York.

***

Miss Julia Lowry Porter will remain in Chicago till June, attending school there, while her cousin, Miss Julia Taylor, is studying art.

***

Mr. Thomas Clark, Jr., was not so well yesterday.

***

Mrs. Samuel Bowman and Miss May Walter are in New York city.

***

Mrs. T. H. Ellett, of Richmond, and Miss Cooms are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar Roy.

***

Dr. Bookhart has returned to Asheville, N. C.

***

The friends in Atlanta of Miss Annie Howard will regret to learn of her illness in New York.

***

Miss Lillian Lochrane entertained a party of friends at the matinee Wednesday afternoon.

***

Mr. A. T. Leftwhich has returned to his home in Baltimore.

***

A concert will be given at 488 Peachtree street Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock by the Guild of St. Elizabeth, the proceeds to be devoted to charity. Among those who will participate are Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Steinhagen, Miss Ollinger, Mr. Howell and Mr. Blosser.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Company G, Sixteenth infantry, has been ordered to garrison Fort McPherson after the departure of the battalion of the Fifth infantry, under Major J. C. Chance, and the company will arrive this morning. Captain W. G. Lassiter is the commander of company G, and will be in command of the post after the departure of Major Chance.

The Sixteenth infantry is now stationed at Camp Albert G. Forse, Huntsville, Ala., but it is understood that it will be distributed among the posts in this section of the country. Company G, in command of Captain Lassiter, left Camp Forse yesterday and will arrive in Atlanta this morning, reaching the post at 8 o'clock.

The battalion of the Fifth infantry, parts of four companies, I, K, L and M, are still in the shacks at the post. Everything is packed up and the battalion is in readiness to leave. The delayed arrival of the troopship Minnewaska is responsible for the soldiers remaining at the post. The transport, it is said, will not reach Tampa before February 14th, from which port the battalion will sail, in which event the soldiers will not leave Fort McPherson before the 14th, and will probably not sail before the 16th.

Volunteers among the hospital corps men for duty in the Philippines were numerous yesterday morning. Major Taylor and his assistants made a canvas of the hospital corps men, and it was found that fifty had volunteered, while only fifteen were needed. Major Taylor went carefully over the list and selected the men he thought best fitted for service at Manila, taking into consideration their physical condition and powers of endurance. He then announced that the following would be sent:

Privates George W. Sheridan, Walter K. Barnes, Charles H. Slater, Asa C. Brown, Carl H. Luiman, Martin F. Concanon, John Haaus, Frank Hatcher, Peter Heckle, Charles W. Hilliard, Andrew J. Jackson, William A. Sanders, Joseph S. Shapiro, Patrick J. Shea and Risher Thornsbury.

These men will sail with the Twelfth infantry, which leaves New York city for Manila, February 14th, going by way of the Suez canal. It is thought the volunteers selected yesterday will leave Atlanta either Saturday night or Sunday morning. They are all anxious to go, and are delighted that they travel through the Suez canal, as it will afford them an opportunity for seeing many places of interest on the eastern hemisphere.

Gail Borden



Eagle Brand

Condensed Milk HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.N.Y.

ALL THE BOXES ARE TAKEN

An Immense Crowd Will Listen to the Rosenthal Recital.

WILL BE GREAT MUSICAL TREAT

Sale of Seats Opens Monday Morning and There Will Be a Big Rush for Seats.

The Rosenthal recital, which occurs Wednesday, promises to be one of the greatest musical treats that Atlanta music lovers have enjoyed in a number of years. The sale of seats to the concert begins Monday morning and there promises to be a great rush for seats.

Already all sixteen of the boxes in the Grand have been disposed of and the seats in them are held, to a large extent, by out of town people. Persons from Rome, Athens, Columbus and other nearby cities will come to Atlanta to hear the recital.

The recital will be given under the auspices of the Atlanta Concert Association and will be a social event of the season. No small feature will be the appearance of the boxes and it will be one of the few times that every box in the theater has been sold. The opera house will be crowded from pit to gallery and there will not be a vacant seat in the large auditorium.

Rosenthal recently gave a recital in Nashville and the criticism which was made there is said by him to have been one of the very best analyses of his interpretation of the masters ever written. Following is an extract from the criticism:

"A superb performance was the B minor sonata, so rarely heard on concert programmes. This work does not, by any means, conform closely to the sonata form, but is made a fantasia. The first movement, with its interestingly interwoven themes, the second of which is especially beautiful, was given with an incisive clearness that made the two melodies stand out in relief against their background of intricate harmonies. The largo was sung with infinite tenderness and a depth of sentiment that never degenerated into sentimentality. The finale, with its tarentella movement, was taken at a tremendous tempo, and with its whirling motion and breathless swiftness, made one fairly reel.

"The Paganini-Brahms variations was, from a pianistic point of view, the piece de resistance of the programme, and surely no other composition ever written for the piano is so filled with such transcendent difficulties. Yet Rosenthal attacked it with an absolute fearlessness and seemed fairly to revel in what most pianists consider impossible. The octave and chordal flights across the keyboard were dazzling, and the second variation, with the terrifying bass in sixths, was a breathless performance. The whole work was taken with an apparently foolhardy daring in the matter of tempo, and every one of the variations was played with an absolute ease, accuracy and crisp clearness, tremendous force and a superb abandon that made it altogether the most wonderful pianistic feat I have ever heard.

"In response to the tremendous applause, Mr. Rosenthal gave the Chopin 'Berceuse.' This was something everybody had longed for, for the Chopin numbers on the programme by no means gave him opportunity to show his real interpretation of the master. But in the 'Berceuse' he reached the tenderer, softer mood of the great Pole, and no such lovely cradle song was ever crooned and whispered as this one. It was the most satisfying rendition of the 'Berceuse' that I have ever listened to.

"The Chopin group followed, and after this came his own composition—a lovely romance and the 'Carnival of Vienna.' This has for a groundwork several of the Strauss waltzes, and on these is built the most fascinating structure of limpid runs, delicious trills, brilliant octave and chordal passages, all of which make up a work of perfectly bewildering and dazzling difficulties, and all of which Mr. Rosenthal plays with a provoking ease, but with absolute charm and beauty."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Aubrey Dramatic Company scored another hit in "Condemned to Death," an English melodrama, last night at the Columbia. The play has never been seen here before and the audience enjoyed it thoroughly. The careful attention to details and excellent stage management that characterize the performances of this company is noticeable. The smallest and most insignificant part is placed in capable hands. Victor Morley and Miss Lillian Bayer are two clever people and they can be depended upon to give an intelligent and effective portrayal of the roles intrusted to them. The balance of the company gives good support.

Tonight "The Mystery of Thornton Park" will be played.

Twenty-five dollars will be given away Saturday night to those holding the lucky numbers.

Ouida's novel, "Moths," never had a better dramatization than the one that was presented at the Lyceum last evening by the Lyceum stock company. This is a revival of this clever play by this equally clever company, and the audience seemed to enjoy both, judging by the continued applause throughout the evening.

Commencing next Monday, February 13th, "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be presented by the stock company, with additional people in the cast.

The Peruchi-Beldeni company will be seen here next week at the Columbia, opening Monday night in a new comedy drama entitled "A Leap for Liberty." The company is said to be stronger than ever, and all the old favorites, Chelso Peruchi, Ella Beldeni, the Carleton sisters and Emile Subers, the splendid black face comedian, will be seen with the company.

Manager Peruchi has purchased all southern rights to many excellent plays, including "The Kentucky Girl," with its great mechanical effects, sawmill scene, blacksmith forge and startling train effects.

Many pleasing specialties are promised, including the buck and wing dancing of the strong favorites, the Carleton sisters.

A lady will be admitted free Monday night with each paid 30c ticket. The advance sale will open Saturday morning at Miller's.

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RUFFIN SEVERS TWO ARTERIES

Continued from Fifth Page.

course of the day the two brothers met. They left the hotel that night. No one seems to know where they went after leaving the Kimball.

Whether or not Mr. Ruffin purchased a ticket from Atlanta direct to New Orleans is not known in this city. At the office of the Atlanta and West Point road no one could be found who remembered having sold him a ticket. At the baggage room in the depot the clerks were equally uncertain as to any baggage of Ruffin's. It is supposed, however, that he left this city on the Atlanta and West Point train, which was some hours late, and left at 7:35 Tuesday night.

Is Wealthy and Prominent.

From all accounts Mr. Ruffin is one of the most prominent young business men in North Carolina. The following telegram from Raleigh, N. C., where Ruffin is well known, gives specific information concerning him:

"Raleigh, N. C., February 9.—(Special.)—James H. Ruffin is the son of Judge Ruffin, who was an eminent jurist of this state. His family is one of the best in North Carolina. Ruffin is thirty-six years old and unmarried. Until the first of January last he had been superintendent of Rocky Mount cotton mills, a large corporation. He resigned on account of ill health and has been traveling out of the state since his resignation. No reason can be assigned here for the attempt at suicide."

"He is president of the Rocky Mountain cotton mills of Rocky Mount, N. C. He is a man of wealth, worth from $300,000 to $500,000. He is the principal owner of the Rocky Mount mills and also of mills at Mayodam, N. C., where his brother, W. C. Ruffin, is superintendent. His mother and sister live at Hillsboro, N. C.

Ruffin has been devoting himself very earnestly to his mills for some time past, working so hard there as to severely injure his health. He suffered from nervous prostration, and left to take a trip to Cuba for the benefit of his health.

On his way to New Orleans, whence he was to embark for Cuba, he stopped over at Aberdeen, Miss., with Dr. Green, his brother's father-in-law. There he remained for two weeks under medical treatment. Believing that he was all right again, he went to Birmingham, where he spent some time; then to Atlanta. He seemed to very restless at the train, and attracted the attention of the other passengers, but there was nothing in this restlessness to show that his mind was unhinged in any way. The large amount of money he carried was to pay the expenses of a long stay in Cuba, where he hoped to recover his health."

The Associated Press Story.

The following is the story of the attempted suicide as told by the Associated Press:

New Orleans, La., February 9.—A remarkable attempt at suicide was made today on a sleeper on the Louisville and Nashville train when J. H. Ruffin, of Rocky Mount, N. C., deliberately slashed his wrists in an effort to put an end to an unhappy existance

When the train arrived here Ruffin was taken to the hospital. He is in a serious condition, owing to the loss of blood, but was able to speak. He said he was the superintendent of a cotton mill in North Carolina and that he was coming to the carnival; he had no family and was tired of living. He had $1,420 in cash on his person and a check and other valuables aggregating $21,000.

His Friends Are Anxious.

In all parts of North Carolina where the young man was known the news of his attempted self-destruction caused the most profound regret. The Constitution received the following from Rocky Mount last night:

Rocky Mount, N. C., February 9.—Atlanta Constitution.—J. H. Ruffin left here last September and has been traveling around since then threatened with nervous prostration from overwork. He resigned his position as manager of the cotton mills here some months since. His friends are anxious to here from him; please advise.

"THOMAS H. BATTLE, President."

A telegram was at once sent to Mr. Battle stating the facts in the case as printed above.

At a late hour last night young Ruffin was considered by the hospital authorities at New Orleans to be in a critical condition.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ARE REFERRED

Continued from Fifth Page.

work in many ways, and I know they have been working on this commission with some effect.

"There is not a man, woman or child in this county that favors the granting of that franchise and ruining the chert road unless they have some personal interest to serve.

"You have no right to sit here and vote away the rights of the people."

Colonel Brewster spoke along this line for some time and spoke forcibly for what he called the rights of the people.

He said those names on the petitions, if an examination was made, would be found to be persons who have a personal interest. He said the people from a half dozen counties travel the chert road, bringing produce that enriches the merchants and feeds the people. He said it was for these people that the road was built, not for those living immediately on it.

"If you are going to grant the franchise, just tax the people, buy the right of way alongside of the chert road and grade it for the car line. That is the situation. The people would be better pleased because they would then save the chert. That is the only proposition. You simply built the road and now you propose to give it to them.

"No man on this board would have got a single vote, unless it would be the employees of the Consolidated, if you had have said that you were going to give that road to the street railway."

Colonel Brewster spoke of the chert adjoining Peachtree street as an example of the effect a car line has on a chert road. He said if the commissioners are going to let the car line cut off the chert they ought to begin at the far end. Colonel Brewster closed by saying that the commissioners would violate the trust of the people if they granted these franchises and that they would never have another opportunity after the next election.

Petitioners Open Argument.

Attorney Davis opened the argument for the petitioners. He said he favored the chert road and was very anxious to get it, but did not want, by his advocacy of the new road, to forever bar all street railways.

Commissioner Walker made an explanation during Mr. Davis's argument in regard to some ante-election promises. He said while he was a candidate a man in East Point asked him if he favored allowing an electric line running down the middle of the chert road. He said he was opposed to it and is still opposed to it, but the present franchise will not run cars down the middle of the chert road.

Lawyer Davis took up the argument made by those who opposed the franchises and answered them.

Mr. Austin, a resident of East Point, said he indorsed Mr. Davis's remarks. Mr. Roberts said the people of Oakland were willing to give the property on their fronts for an electric line. Judge Jake Martin made a stirring speech for expansion, as he termed the question of building the electric line.

Mr. Anthony Murphy said that the tendency of the fight being made on the car line was to injure that part of the county. He spoke of former instances when progress in various improvements in that locality had been stopped by similar opposition. He favored the construction of the car line under all circumstances.

Mr. Adair asked Mr. Murphy if he would give the amount of frontage on the west side that the car line will take up on the east side of the road. Mr. Murphy said if the franchise is granted he would.

President Woodruff, in answer to questions, said that the line, including the pole and clearance of car would require about eleven feet.

Goodwin's Argument.

Mr. Goodwin began his argument for the Consolidated by saying that he was afraid the commissioners had been somewhat fatigued by the length of the discussions, but stated that he thought the extremest view had been taken of the situation, and he wished to answer fully some of the arguments. He spoke of the franchises that have been granted to the Atlanta Railway Company. He said the latter road had a car line on Cooper street, where chert is laid, and no restrictions placed around them.

Mr. Goodwin spoke of Mr. Spalding as the leader of the opposition and wanted to know whether he came as a representative of an opposition road, a taxpayer or an ex-commissioner, solicitous over the roads of the county. He further referred to Colonel Brewster as the head of a steam railroad. He mentioned these matters to get rid of some of the dust that has been raised during the hearing.

He said that if College Park did not want a car line it is protected by the constitution of the state. Mr. Goodwin argued that College Park should not come before the commissioners and tell the latter what the Oakland City people should want or what they should desire to improve and develop that section.

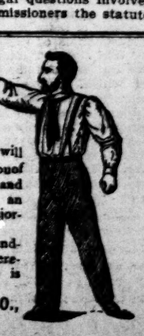
He took up the legal questions involved. He read to the commissioners the statutes in the code covering the granting of franchises. "I have never heard an argument," said Mr. Goodwin, "equal to that furnished by Colonel Brewster. The effect of his argument was that if you don't agree with me you are either not honest or not representing the rights of the people. I have, after a practice of twenty-five years, heard for the first time an expression of that kind. It is a singular coincidence that the two heads of this opposition are either connected with the steam road or a competing electric line."

He argued that the chert road must be a very peculiar construction if all other pavements can stand an electric line and chert cannot. Colonel Goodwin spoke of a circular that has recently been mailed and said the import of it is that the commissioners are simple-minded. He spoke of the allusion of Colonel Brewster when the latter said that corporations had many ways to reach officials and said that if the Consolidated has done anything of that sort it would have repelled it.

He said it seemed strange that politics and other questions should be brought into this hearing when they are so irrelevant. He talked of the arguments made by the opposition during the day, and told about the amount of road the line would take up.

He closed and the board began considering the questions presented by the two sides.

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SHORT STORIES CULLED IN CITY HALL CORNERS

The aldermanic board met in regular session at the city hall yesterday afternoon, and although the meeting lasted more than an hour, nothing but routine business was transacted. A large number of papers, passed at the last meeting of the city council, were concurred in.

The transfer ordinance which was passed by council to regulate the use of and to impose a penalty for the misuses of transfers was before the board, but was not acted on, it being considered a paper that did not come under the jurisdiction of the aldermanic board.

The petition of the Third Baptist church to connect with the sewer on Luckie street without the payment of any assessment, was concurred in.

There was considerable discussion over the petition of Schaul & May to place a shute into the cellar under the building at No. 1 Decatur street. After the matter had been discussed at length it was decided to concur in the action of council with the understanding that the work should be supervised by the building inspector in the event the street committee agrees to allow it to be done.

A large batch of free license petitions, which were passed up at the last session of council, were concurred in.

The resolution passed by council directing Mayor Woodward to contract for the erection of a public comfort building at the cemetery, to cost $4,000, was concurred in by the aldermanic board, with the recommendation that the cemetery committee procure plans and specifications and advertise for bids. Work will be commenced on the building in the course of a very short while.

The claim of W. L. Bridwell for $1,200 damages, was concurred in. The aldermanic board then adjourned.

Mayor Woodward was ill yesterday, and was unable to attend to the duties of his office. It is thought that he will be able to leave his room today, and in that event will be at his office.

Secretary Dimmock, of the water board, did not begin the duties of his office yesterday. He stated that he did not know when he would begin work, but the probability is that he will take charge of the office in the course of the next few days. He will probably make bond today or tomorrow.

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ADMINISTRATOR SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the December term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Margaret Garrison, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in a city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting seventy-three (73) feet on now Clarke street, and extending back north same width as front one hundred and thirteen (113) feet, known by house numbers as 213 and 216 Clarke street. Sold for the purpose of paying debts and distribution. Terms cash. J. C. HENDRIX, Administrator.

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SEALED PROPOSALS

For Disposition of Garbage and Night Soil.

Atlanta, Ga., Feburary 1, 1899.—The board of health of the city of Atlanta invite sealed proposals for disposition of the garbage and night soil collected within the limits of said city during the year 1899, and also separate proposals for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, such proposals to cover the method and place of disposition, and the price required for doing the work, to be coupled with a condition that bond with solvent security shall be given to indemnify the board of health and the city of Atlanta against damages to persons or property on account of the removal and disposition of such garbage and night soil, or its disposition alone, as the case may require. Detailed information as to the quantity and character of the garbage and night soil can be had upon application at the office of the chief sanitary inspector in the Chamber of Commerce building. Bids to be opened on the 3d day of March, 1899 The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be directed to the Secretary of the Board of Health. febd to mar3 eod

CORPORATION HELD BY STATE FOR CRIME

Southern Express Company Appears as Plaintiff in Error.

CASE ATTRACTED MUCH NOTICE

Possibly Only Instance Where Corporation Declared Guilty of Crime.

SUPREME COURT WILL DECIDE CASE

Express Company Held Up by Authorities of Bartow County and Tried for Misdemeanor.

What is understood to be the only case on record in the state where a corporation has been convicted of a crime, the same as an individual, will come up before the supreme court for a final hearing during the first of next month.

The Southern Express Company will appear in court as plaintiff in error against the state, having been convicted of misdemeanor before the superior court of Bartow county.

The case is one of the most peculiar ever tried in the state and legal attention all over Georgia has been directed to the progress of the proceedings.

The charges on which the express company was tried recently alleged that the corporation on November 1, 1898, with force and arms furnished to Sam Jackson and others in Bartow county intoxicating liquors at the office of the company in Cartersville.

At the meeting of the county grand jury following the sale of whisky by the company, the corporation was indicted for misdemeanor and on the trial before the superior court pleaded guilty to the charge.

No evidence was introduced in the case and the trial proceeded on an agreed statement between the two parties. The statement was to the effect that the Southern Express Company was a common carrier and brought whisky to Bartow county from points in the state where its sale was legal and delivered it in that county upon payment.

Judge Fite, who was presiding, charged the jury that if they believed the statement, it was their duty to bring in a verdict of guilty against the express company.

The jury took but a few moments to reach a verdict and the corporation was found guilty of misdemeanor.

The record of the sentence of the court, if any was made before the case was carried up, is not contained in the papers before the supreme court. Should the penalty imposed by the court include imprisonment, it will be interesting to know how the corporation is to be thrown in jail or who is to be selected of the officials of the company to go to jail for doing what was wrong in the eyes of the law, but who would probably have been turned out of his job if he had refused to do it.

Motion for New Trial Lost.

A motion for a new trial was made on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to law, contrary to evidence, contrary to the principles of equity and that the court erred in its charge to the jury. The motion was lost, but the case was finally brought to the supreme court, where it will be heard March 6th.

The Southern Express Company is represented by Attorney Fleming duBignon, of Savannah, and the state will be represented before the supreme court by Solicitor General Maddox.

Bartow county is one of the staunchest prohibition counties in the state, and having put an end to the immediate sale of whisky from barrooms in the county, the authorities at last determined to indict the Southern Express Company for misdemeanor, having evidence that the company brought and sold whisky in the county.

The Southern Express Company pleads guilty to the charge, but will claim it is understood that under its charter powers its rights as a common carrier cannot be disturbed by any local option law in the state.

It is thought that the company will make a hard fight before the supreme court not only to reverse the decision of the lower court in this particular case, but to set a precedent that will give the company a legal right to use its powers as common carrier as it sees fit.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES.

The Royal Blue Book Gives Valuable Official Statistics.

The February issue of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, contains a very instructive article on "The Regular Army of the United States," by Major H. O. Heistand, assistant adjutant general. Major Heistand gives facts and figures concerning the military department since its organization, during the war of the revolution. Some of his statistics are very interesting. During the revolution the number of individuals actually in military service did not exceed 250,000; in the war of 1812 there were 471,622, of which 62,674 were regulars; in the war with Mexico there were 116,321, of which 42,545 were regulars; in the war of the confederacy there were 2,320,168 United States troops, of whom 178,975 were colored and 67,000 regulars, the total being 2,326,168; in the war with Spain there were 219,035 volunteers (10,189 being colored) and 55,682 regulars, a total of 274,717.

Major Heistand also gives the number killed, wounded and lost and the deaths from disease in each war, including the Indian wars, and other important facts.

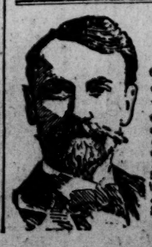
Supreme Court of Georgia.

Thursday, February 9, 1899.
EASTERN CIRCUIT.

15. Argument concluded.
16. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Co. v. Reed Tony. Argued.
17. Henry Solomon & Son v. Ann Carroll. Submitted
18. Travelers' Insurance Co. v. Jeannie S. Wynness. Argued.
19. Withdrawn.
20. Brush Electric Light and Power Co. v. C. Simonsohn. Argued.
21. J. S. Collins v. Waring Russell, Jr. Argued.

HEEL OF EASTERN CIRCUIT.

5c Flint. Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. N. E. Dorsey. Argued.



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WILL HELP TO DEVELOP THE SOUTH

Knowledge of How To Turn Raw Material Into Valuable Finished Products Saved France and Will Rebuild the South, Says Mr. Inman.

All Atlanta recognizes that the establishment of a free public library in this city would make for the benefit of the citizens of the town. But that recognition is a vague sort of a quality on the part of many, who fail to understand clearly how the establishment of such an institution is to result in material benefit beyond the prestige of possession.

S. M. Inman, talking on this line yesterday, made that phase of the proposed Carnegie donation very clear—especially as it will affect workingmen and artisans. He said:

"Though at present a non-resident, I am still a taxpayer in Atlanta and deeply interested in her welfare and prosperity. And I say, without qualification, that I believe the city ought to accept the generous terms offered by Mr. Carnegie and the Young Men's Library Association.

"From the standpoint of the city, I do not see how the city could accept Mr. Carnegie's proffered gift, if, in addition to a perpetual contribution of $5,000 a year for the maintenance of the library, the city were called on to provide an expensive central site for the location of the building. But the generous action and co-operation of the Young Men's Library Association in offering to donate not only an expensive and desirable lot, but also their already splendid collection of books and $12,000 in cash, removes this difficulty and leaves the city practically without excuse if they reject the magnificent contribution. For in this way the institution will start with a beautiful site, leaving the entire $100,000 to be applied to the erection of the building, and when that is completed there will also be assured not only a valuable collection of books, but $12,000 to immediately invest in new books, which will no doubt be followed from time to time by contributions from public spirited citizens for the purpose of adding still further to the collection. In fact, it may occur that part of the $5,000 annually appropriated by the city may be devoted to the purchase of books, as the expense of maintenance may not reach that sum.

"The great merit of this benevolence is that it will be free to all, and many a boy, situated as Mr. Carnegie was in his boyhood, will have the means to equip himself for life, where otherwise he would not if there was any measure of expense attached to it.

Department for Technical Books.

"I greatly approve the idea that has been suggested by one or more of our citizens that there should be a department of the library in which technical books for the better equipment of architects, artists and artisans be provided. Take the case of a young architect. He is struggling for a living. Many of the books necessary to his progress are of the most expensive sort, some of them costing as high as $150 a set, and if left to himself it would be many years before he would be able to secure them. Influence on the architecture of Atlanta would also be very great by the establishment of a proper reference library in this city.

"The same may be said of artists, especially those who are training themselves in the school of decorative art—such art as enters into every day life, as designing furniture, wall paper, print cloths and the thousand and one things that go to make up our comforts. It has been the hope of our technological school that one day we would have a department of design where young students could prepare themselves for work along these lines, and where the latent genius of many a boy could be developed into a most valuable earning power for himself and artistic benefit to the community. Take a boy who has special aptitude for such and give him the proper training and he reaches a point where he can earn from $6 to $10 a day, where otherwise, being poor and without opportunity, his talent could never be brought into play. And the welfare of a community or a nation rests in its power to create values out of crude material. We wonder at the tremendous recuperative power of France, After being ravaged by war, burdened by an indemnity such as has rarely ever been known, after the Franco-Prussian war, and with the largest public debt of any nation in the world, she has pushed rapidly into wealth and prominence, and is able, by the sheer strength of her power, to create money, to own almost entirely her own public debt. The leading secret of this remarkable condition is that the French artisan takes 50 cents' worth of crude material and creates out of it a $5 fabric, so beautiful and so attractive that all the world buys it, and the created profit accrues to the benefit of France. If our own people would learn this lesson and train skillfully the hands of our native genius, the south, in twenty years, would be one of the richest sections of the globe. For, in raw material and wealth, this section stands unsurpassed.

"Then again, there should be, as has been suggested, an artisans' library of reference books or a mechanics' institute, which would be the rallying point for the mechanics and artisans of Atlanta, where frequent lectures on interesting subjects would be of the greatest benefit.

"All this can be accomplished either immediately or in the future by laying the foundation for such work, and there is little doubt that when the benefits become apparent the splendid benevolence of Mr. Carnegie will find imitators, in lesser degree, perhaps, in sustaining the library as a benefit to the community at large, and especially to those who are now so lacking in opportunities of this kind.

"When our Technological school was built a beautiful library room was provided, in which, it was hoped, we would ultimately have 5,000 volumes of reference books to assist in educating the young men preparing themselves for life. But we have never had the means to buy these books. The library stands empty and unprovided for. What an important addition to the work of the Technological school would be even 2,000 in this great Carnegie library!

The Higher Duty of City Officials.

"My belief in regard to those who rule the city is that it is not their sole duty to endeavor to save all the money they can. There is a higher duty—to study how, in an economical and wise way, they can best promote the comfort and happiness of those who have placed them in their positions as rulers.

"Looking back to what has been done by former city governments of Atlanta, who would withdraw the many benefits which were inaugurated at a time when it looked as though we could scarcely afford them? Our splendid public schools, our School of Technology which is so rapidly forging to the front as one of the greatest benefactions in Georgia; our contributions to railroads; our erection of bridges and public buildings, and the many other things which have been done in the past, and which, at the time of their inception, had always the objection from many or few, that the city was unable to undertake the expense of such enterprises. How many of these actions would we recall or abolish?

"I hold Mr. Carnegie in the highest regard, and have the greatest admiration for the nobility of his life, which is expressing itself in his efforts for the elevation and improvement of his fellow citizens in this country, and his fellowmen in other countries. I think one of the finest tributes to the American form of government ever put in print is Mr. Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy,' and his life and generous actions toward his fellow men are an example to all who have succeeded in accumulating money.

"He is a man who, when he believes anything, believes it with all his heart and life, and when he entertains a theory of what is the right thing to be done he backs it up not only with his pen, but with his money."

CAR SERVICE MEN WILL MEET HERE

Eastern Association Will Be in Session Here Tomorrow.

SOUTHERN ROADS MAY JOIN

Important Matters Will Be Talked Over by the Officers.

FREIGHT CARS HELD HERE TOO LONG

Supply of Equipment Does Not Always Equal the Demand and Foreign Cars Are Sometimes Used.

A number of well-known northern railway men will hold a meeting tomorrow morning at the Aragon hotel to discuss questions relating to car service. The gentlemen are members of the eastern association of officers in charge of car service. This association usually holds its quarterly meetings in the city of New York, but at the last one it was decided to come to Atlanta in February.

Invitations have been sent to officers in charge of car service on all roads in the south to meet with the association here. The southern men will be urged to join the eastern association, and if they do join, the name of the new organization will be the Eastern and Southern Association of Car Service Officers. At present there are three of the associations, as follows: Eastern Association, Central and Western Association and the Southwestern Association of Car Service Officers.

There is no organization of this kind in the south, and it is desired to get the southern officers into line. The principal subject to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting is: "Is it preferable to use a foreign car for shipment to competitive points, or via competing line when the proper car cannot be secured, or lose the shipment?"

This is a question which concerns all the lines, and particularly the southern roads. It is a rule in railway management to promptly return a foreign car loaded, if possible; whether loaded or not, it should be sent home by the route over which it came. Here in the south, at certain seasons of the year, there is a great demand for cars and a short supply for local traffic, and there is very little business moving from the south to the west or to the north. This is particularly true during the movement of fertilizers. All the spare freight cars belonging to the southern roads are engaged in moving fertilizers, and when a foreign car comes into this territory it is a great temptation to a road to employ that car in shipment of fertilizers here in the south, unless there should happen to be a load for the car back to its own line.

The western and northern roads have complained a great deal in the past about their cars being held by southern roads for an undue length of time. When these car-service officers come here they will be better able to understand the situation, and the representatives of the southern roads will be better able to appreciate the feelings of their foreign connections.

The officers of the association at present are as follows:

A. F. Currier, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, president.

W. H. Rosevear, Grand Trunk railway, vice president.

Thomas M. Magiff, Central Vermont railroad, secretary and treasurer.

Executive committee:

F. E. Higbie, Central railroad, of New Jersey.

A. F. Currier, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

Thomas M. Magiff, Central Vermont railroad.

T. F. Brennan, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad.

J. B. Terbell, Fall Brook railway.

The officers composing this association have charge of car records of their respective roads, and also have control of the distribution of the equipment, and, as it is their first visit to the south, it is earnestly hoped that they will be met by a full attendance from the southern roads.

NEW RAILWAY LITERATURE.

The Roads Are Publishing Books Descriptive of Their Territory.

The Norfolk and Western railroad's passenger department has just published a descriptive hand book for travelers on that system. The book is profusely illustrated in half-tone engravings, and many picturesque views are shown. The book describes many historic points of interest and resorts along the line, and reviews existing industrial conditions in the territory traversed by the system.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad issues a small handsomely illustrated pamphlet descriptive of its luxuriant passenger trains. One of the features of the Northwestern's passenger service is the electric lighting for each seat. Even after a passenger retires, he can lie in his berth and read comfortably by electric light just over his shoulder.

The Great Northern railway publishes a pumphlet giving many views along its line. This system passes through one of the most picturesque sections of the country.

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Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.



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Java and Mocha Coffee . . . . . 25c, 35c and 40c
H-O Self-raising Buckwheat, 3 lb. package 14c
Best Elgin Butter, per lb. 20c
A. & P. Crushed Oats, 2 lb. package 10c

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We Do the Best Work at Reasonable Prices.



His royal highness, the Right Honorable Theodore Augustus Hammond, who totes councilmanic honors from the sixth ward, had the privilege of being dubbed "Jedge Thod" at the police court matinee yesterday afternoon. He wrestled with "rounders," "crappers" and mellow mentality for an hour and retired with a feeling that the salary of a police court judge couldn't be too large.

Five rounders from Hobo Hollow had a rock fight in Battle alley, a segment of notorious municipality in the section of the city known as the "Old Barracks." "Jedge Thod" was forced under the circumstances to preface the trial with the remark that the fighters had selected a most apropos site for the battle.

Oliver Newton, Jim Watkins, Tobe Smith, Manuel Moseley and Charles Grant were the layout that lined up in front of the judge, pro tempore, or something similar.

A little negro woman known as the "kangaroo" in Battle alley, said she heard the rocks falling on the houses in the alley like "hailstones in a fodder stack."

"I clar 'fore de Lawd," said the Kangaroo, "I nebber heered sech a falling ob rocks in all my born days. I was scared ter put my nose outter de house lessen I git er tooth knocked out. Dey sure muster onpaved de street ob de beljun blocks."

Each one of the rounders said the other four had attacked him without cause and he had merely tossed a few hurtling stones in self-defense.

"Since you fellows have such a-a-a penchant, I might say," remarked Judge Thod, "for rocks, I will give you an opportunity to peck a few with picks for the next three weeks in the city chaingang."

Aleck and the Tan Shoes.

Aleck Johnson was called out, and a negro with a face so black that the ace of spades might be taken for a snow bank along side of it (under some extraordinary circumstances), swayed himself out of the waiting room with a sway that was meant to convey a sang froid of innocence.

A white man met Aleck with a pair of tan shoes, which seemed to crush the sang froid utterly and hopelessly.

"These shoes," said the white man, "were stolen by Aleck from a locker in the office of the Consolidated Street Car Company. I found the locker broken open and the shoes gone. I saw Aleck hiding his feet behind a coal box, and when I made him show up, he had on my shoes."

"Now, Aleck, what about it," asked the judge pro tempore, or thereabouts.

"Whar is Jedge Andy?" asked the prisoner.

"Tell me about the shoes," persisted Judge Thod.

"I bought dem shoes frum er dago," replied Aleck, with his head hanging down. "But whar am Jedge Andy? fur he am de rite man fur ter try me, and he gwine ter hab some mercy on er poor nigger what been swindled by de dago."

Out in the audience there rose up a man who called out in a terribly denunciatory call:

"Judge, that nigger has got on a cap he stole from me."

"Lawdermassy," exclaimed the prisoner, "doan yer ha'r dat? Jest let 'em all come up and take offer me ebberyting I got on. Whar am Jedge Andy?"

"Look here," said Judge Thod, "Judge Andy has been elevated into the city criminal court and he is no longer the recorder, but as you seem so anxious for him to have a whack at you, I will bind you over to the city court for larceny."

"Tank de good lawd," muttered the negro as he was lead away, "I'se gwine whar Judge Andy is."

The Prisoner Was "Mellow."

"P. W. Stalpert," called the judge.

"He is too mellow to stand his trial just now," explained the court bailiff.

"Too what?" asked Judge Thod.

"Too mellow," replied the bailiff.

A puzzled light played in Judge Thod's eyes. He disliked to be green about court matters, and he was trying to reason out by some judicial mental philosophy what a mellow prisoner was.

"You mean," he finally said, cautiously and leadingly, "that the prisoner has not been pulled long enough and his case isn't ripe?"

"I said he was too mellow," replied the bailiff as he went on sorting papers.

"Oh, yes," the judge said hurriedly, "you mean he is sick with something like softening of the brain, perhaps."

"You are talking about the Stalpert case, your honor?"

"Yes, the fellow you said was too a-a-a mellow."

"Why, you can't try him now," the bailiff went on to elucidate, "because he is still drunk; that is, mellow, as I said."

"If there is nothing further," said the recorder pro tempore, "we will adjourn court. And I hope the mellow fellow will not be over ripe when it comes time for him to act his part in this melo-drama."

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An ideal gentleman's home, 10-room house and all outbuildings; 10 acres of land fronting Decatur road, in Kirkwood; convenient to electric lines; railroad station very close. Rent only $25 per month.

49 E. Georgia ave., 10 rooms, every convenience, $35.

19 and 21 W. Cain st., 11 rooms each, $35 each.

$1,350 buys new 5-room cottage, water, gas, bath, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, china closet, hard oil finish, located on the south side in splendid neighborhood; carline in front; reasonable terms; a beautiful little home.

FOR SALE.

A pool and barber business on Marietta st., opposite big stables. Big bargain.

Large vacant lot; close in; on E. Hunter street. Price very low. Suitable for manufacturing site.

Local money on hand to loan on Atlanta real estate, no delay. Rate of interest and charges reasonable. If you want to secure a loan, you can save money by calling on us. ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

STEWART.—The friend of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fickett, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stewart are invited to attend the funeral of Mark Stewart at 11 o'clock today from the residence on Gordon street. Interment at Oakland.

The following young men will act as pallbearers and meet at the residence at 10:30 o'clock: Aloan Adams, Ned Kelly, Clarence Stephens, Tom Donnelly, Paul Walsh and Tully Ward.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, February 9.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The cold wave which has prevailed during the past twelve days in the central valleys, west and northwest, has finally reached the Atlantic coast and extends from Maine to Florida. This morning the line of zero temperature extended through Oklahoma, Arkansas, central Tennessee and central Virginia, while the lowest temperature reached was 40 degrees below zero at Williston. In Florida the line of freezing temperature extended below Tampa, with a minimum temperature of 30 degrees at that place. In the districts from Iowa and Missouri eastward through the Ohio valley and almost to the Atlantic coast the temperature ranged from zero to 26 degrees below zero, and were from 1 degree to 6 degrees below the lowest temperatures previously recorded during the first decade of February. The temperatures, however, are moderating in the east gulf and south Atlantic states, and the central Rocky mountain region.

Fair weather has prevailed with the exception of light snow on the lake regions and extreme northwest and rains and snows in the west gulf states, the latter being due to a slight depression that is central tonight near the Texas coast. In the north and middle plateaus and the north Pacific coast region rains and snows have continued, while cold weather prevailed to the southward. The temperature changes in these districts were unimportant.

Snow or rain is indicated from eastern Texas northeastward to western North Carolina and southern Tennessee, and light snows in the northwest; elsewhere generally fair weather will continue except in the lake regions, where snow flurries may be expected.

Brisk west to north winds may be expected on the middle and north Atlantic and fresh to brisk north to northeast winds on the south Atlantic coast.

Storm northeast signals are displayed on the gulf at Galveston, Corpus Christi and Brownsville.

Forecast for Today.

Virginia—Fair; not so cold; fresh westerly winds.

North Carolina—Increasing cloudiness; probably rain or snow in southwest portion; not so cold in extreme western portion; brisk northerly winds.

South Carolina—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain; not so cold in extreme northwest portion; winds becoming fresh northerly.

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness with rain or snow and not so cold in northern portion, winds becoming fresh northerly.

Eastern Florida—Generally fair; not so cold; light to fresh variable winds.

Western Florida—Rain; fresh northerly winds.

Alabama—Rain in southern; not quite so cold in extreme northern portion; winds becoming fresh northerly.

Mississippi—Snow in northern portion; not so cold; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

Louisiana—Rain in southern; snow or rain in northern portion; not so cold in eastern portion; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

Tennessee—Fair in northeast, increasing cloudiness and probably snow in southwest portions; not so cold; winds becoming northeasterly.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature 24
Daily normal temperature 40
Highest temperature 30
Lowest temperature 18
Total rainfall during 12 hours 00
Deficiency since January 1st 1.93

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. February 9, 1899.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation inches 12 hrs
New York, clear	4	6	.00
Norfolk, clear	16	18	T
Charlotte, clear	26	36	.00
Raleigh, clear	26	34	.00
Wilmington, clear	38	42	.00
Charleston, clear	42	46	.00
Augusta, clear	36	40	.00
Jacksonville, clear	44	48	.00
Savannah, clear	44	48	.00
Atlanta, clear	24	30	.00
Tampa, clear	44	54	.00
Pensacola, pt. cloudy	46	50	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	36	42	.00
Vicksburg, snow	28	32	.02
New Orleans, cloudy	46	50	.00
Palestine, snow	24	38	.18
Galveston, rain	52	56	.16
Corpus Christi, clear	58	66	.00
Buffalo, clear	*2	*2	.01
Detroit, clear	*8	*4	T
Chicago, clear	*10	*8	.00
Memphis, clear	10	12	.00
Chattanooga, clear	12	18	T
Knoxville, clear	20	..	.00
Cincinnati, clear	*8	*4	.00
St. Paul, clear	*20	*18	.00
St. Louis, clear	*4	*4	.00
Kansas City, pt. cloudy	00	2	.00
Omaha, pt. cloudy	*4	*4	.00
Huron, clear	*14	*10	.00
Rapid City, snow	*4	22	.01
North Platte, snow	4	8	.12
Dodge City, clear	12	20	.00
Abilene, clear	16	22	.00

*Below zero.

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters when lowspirited. It brightens them up.

Cotton Laden Vessel Takes Fire.

Galveston, Tex., February 9.—Fire occurred tonight on the cotton laden ship Katy, a Norwegian iron ship. The Katy had loaded 5,800 bales of cotton for Liverpool. The fire was controlled without flooding the vessel. Extent of damage cannot be estimated tonight.

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